

COMIC
Version NHK ZENYU
文明の道①

アレクサンドロス

～世界帝国への夢～

安彦良和

NHK「文明の道」プロジェクト



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安彦良和



03
125



301 BC.
IPSUS, ASIA MINOR

23
YEARS
SINCE
THE
DEATH
OF
ALEXAN-
DRUS...





IS HE
STILL
NOT
BACK
YET?

WHERE IS
DEMETRIUS!?



IF HE
THINKS
HE CAN
BEST
ME, HE-

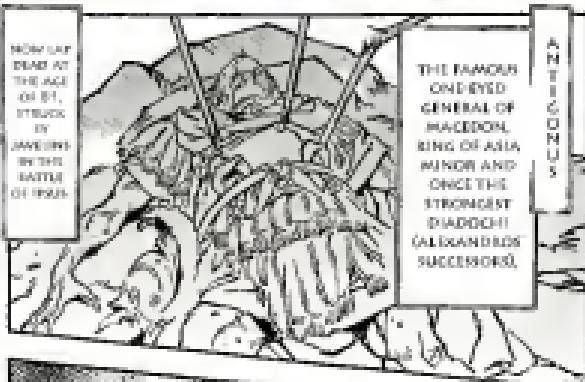
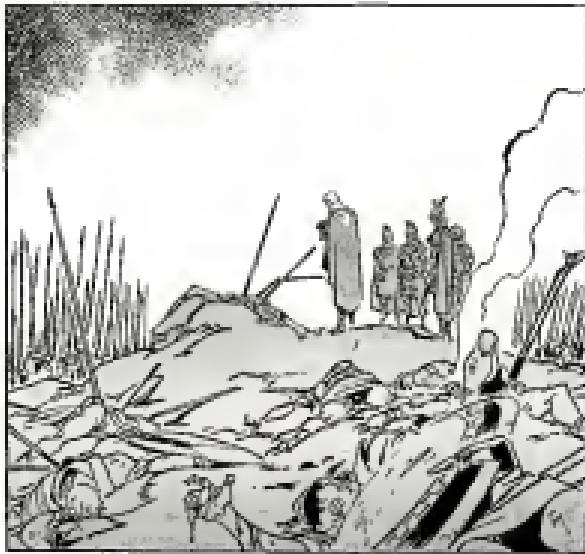
THAT
ARROGANT
UPSTART!

L
Y
S
I
M
A
C
H
U
S
!

WHO'S
LEADING
THEIR
CENTERS?

Wait,
I know
who
it is...

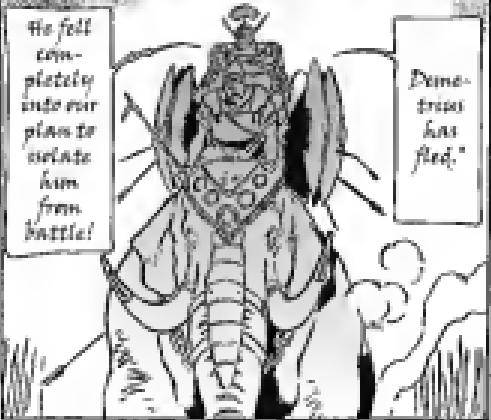




DIONYSIUS SON OF ANTONINUS. HE WOULD ESTABLISH THE ANTIOCHONID DYNASTY THAT RULED MACEDON UNTIL ITS EVENTUAL SUBMISSION TO ROME. HE WAS LATER DEFEATED BY Seleucus AND DIED IN CAPTIVITY IN 368BC.

He fell completely into our plan to isolate him from battle!

Dionysius has fled."



HE LOST ASSUMED PREMIER CONTROL AS THE KING OF THRACE.

ANOTHER IS
ONE OF THE DRAUDS WHO WERE APPOINTED
AS THE STRATEGOS OF THRACE WITH THE
DEATH OF ALEXANDER.

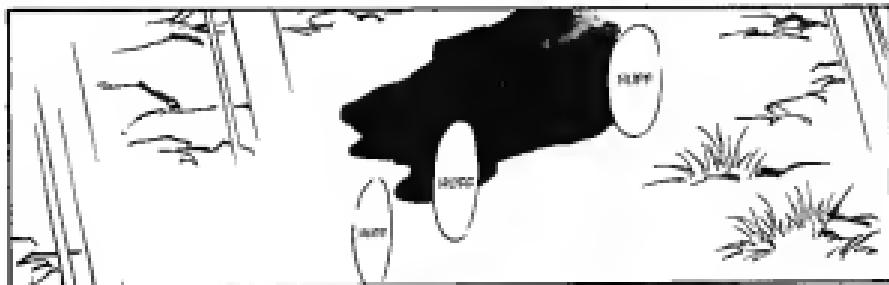
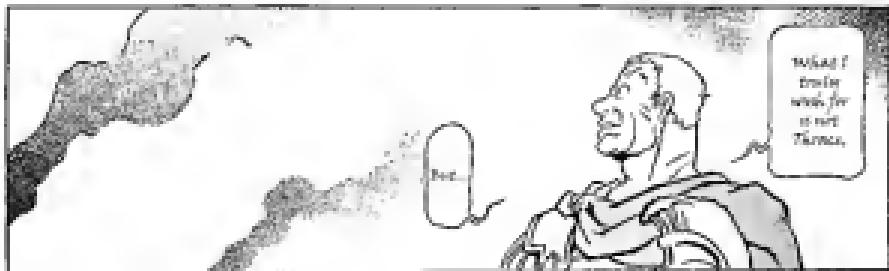


Your Thrace should now be safe for the time being.

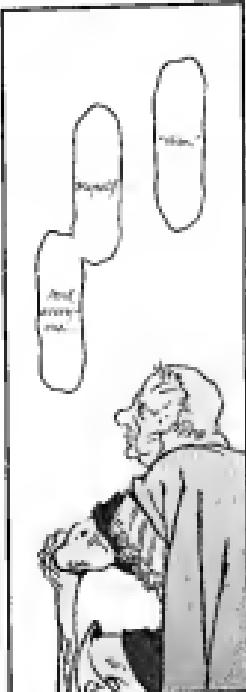
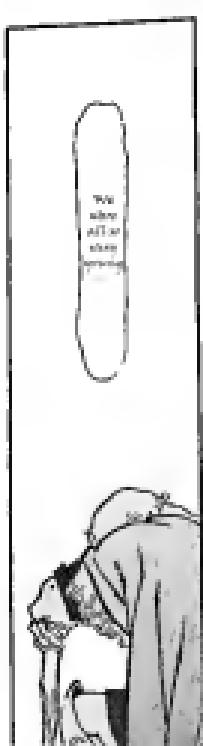
We won a grand victory today!

A CLOSE FRIEND OF ALEXANDER AND APPOINTED THE SATRAP OF BABYLON UPON HIS DEATH. HE WOULD GO ON TO FOUND THE HUZOLOID EMPIRE WHICH RULED OVER MUCH OF MODERN-DAY TURKEY, IRAN, AND IRAQ.

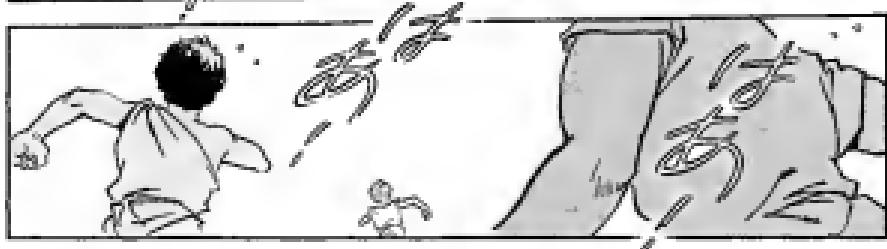




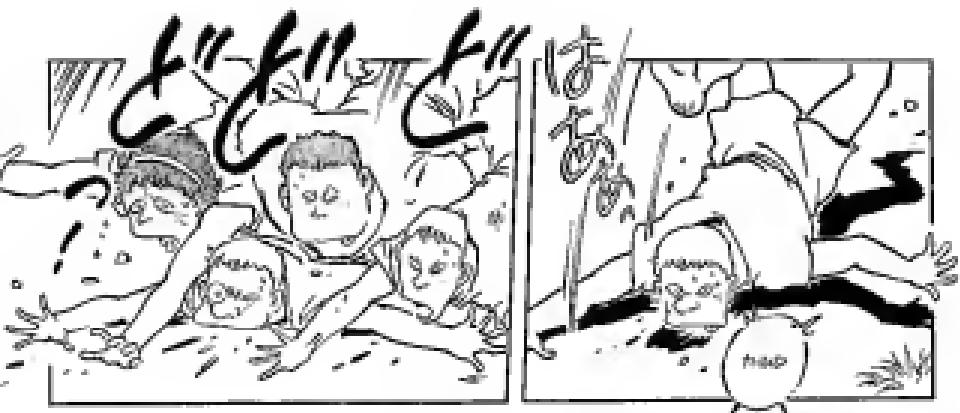




343 BC.
MIEZA







'PHEDIPPIDES: THE FAMOUS GREEK COURIER WHO RAN FROM MARATHON TO ATHENS TO ANNOUNCE THE GREEK VICTORY OVER THE PERSIANS AT THE BATTLE OF MARATHON (490BC)'

When he
chased
Hector around
Troy thrice!

Achilles ran
just as light-
footedly and
tirelessly
as you.

Now are
Achilles shown as
our times,
Prince Alexander.

PRIVATE
TUTOR
LYMAN-
CHUS OF
ACADEMIA



If I'm
Achilles
We just
happened to
share the
same
name, that's all!



Hector



These
he goes
again...

ACHILLES

Philemonius
has what
poetry, you
know...

Well
then
not
philemonius

Then
just
what

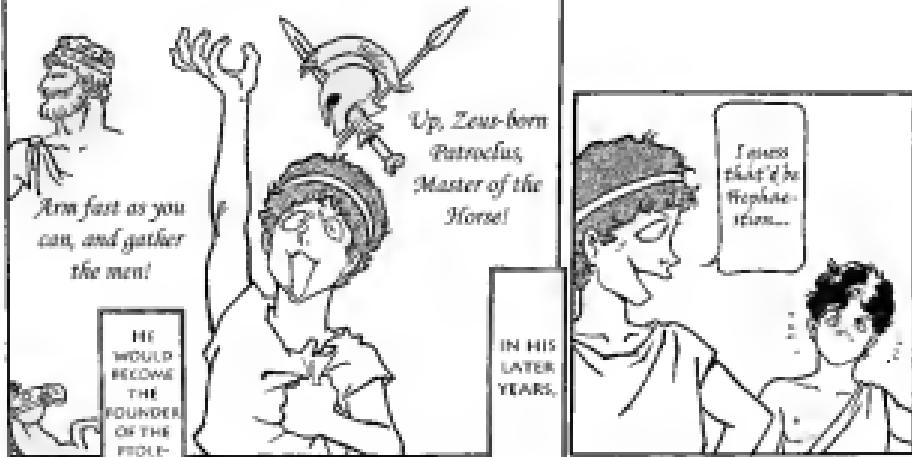
PATRICK

Patr-
ick...
huh...



And who
will be my
Patr-
ick?

Who will
be my
Homer?

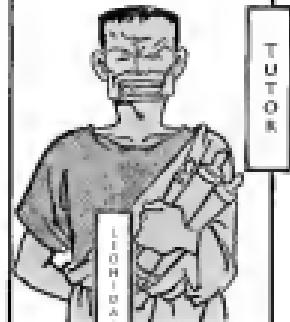


IN HIS LATER
YEARS,

I guess
that'd be
Hippocra-
tian...



TUTOR



THE FAMOUS GREEK PHILOSOPHER THAT PHILIPPOU II OF MACEDON HIRED FOR HIS SON'S EDUCATION

ARISTOTELLES

These are the three modes of persuasion that form the necessary foundation to success.

ETHOS,
PATHOS,
LOGOS!



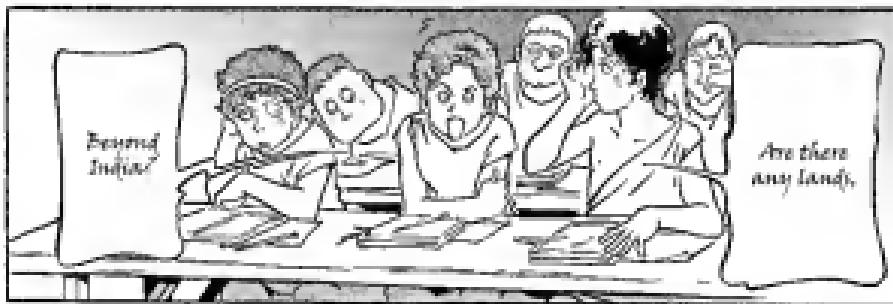
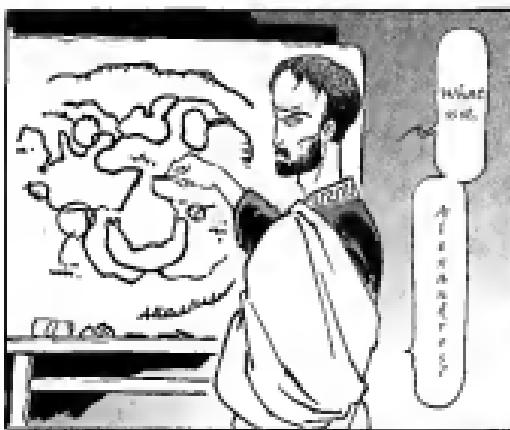
Thus,

Your Macedonia is nothing but a speck when compared to the world at large.

The world is vast and the unknown easily outnumber the known!

Knowledge is essential!





EVERYTHING!
I'll see it all, while
leading the armies of
Macedon!

The rock
where
Prometheus
was tied to...
The path
that Heracles
walked...

I want
to go
there.

And see it
with my
own eyes!

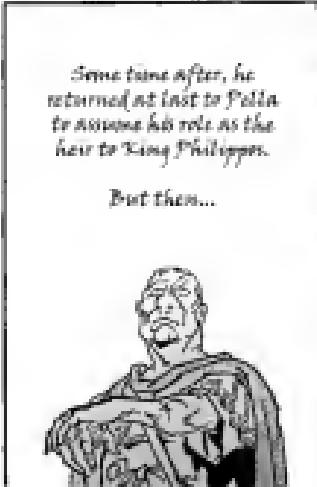
Lies!!!





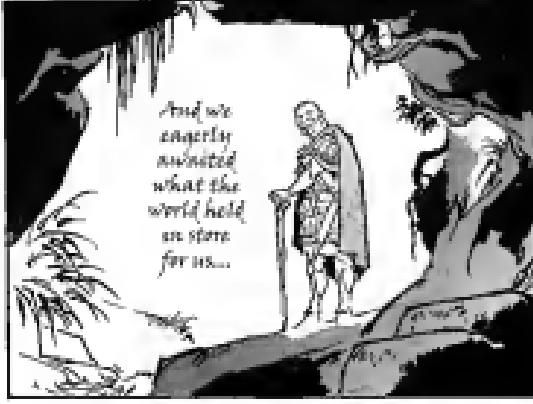
These were the
shining days.

When we were
wrapped in his
youth and
aura...



Some time after, he
returned at last to Pella
to assume his role as the
heir to King Philippus.

But then...



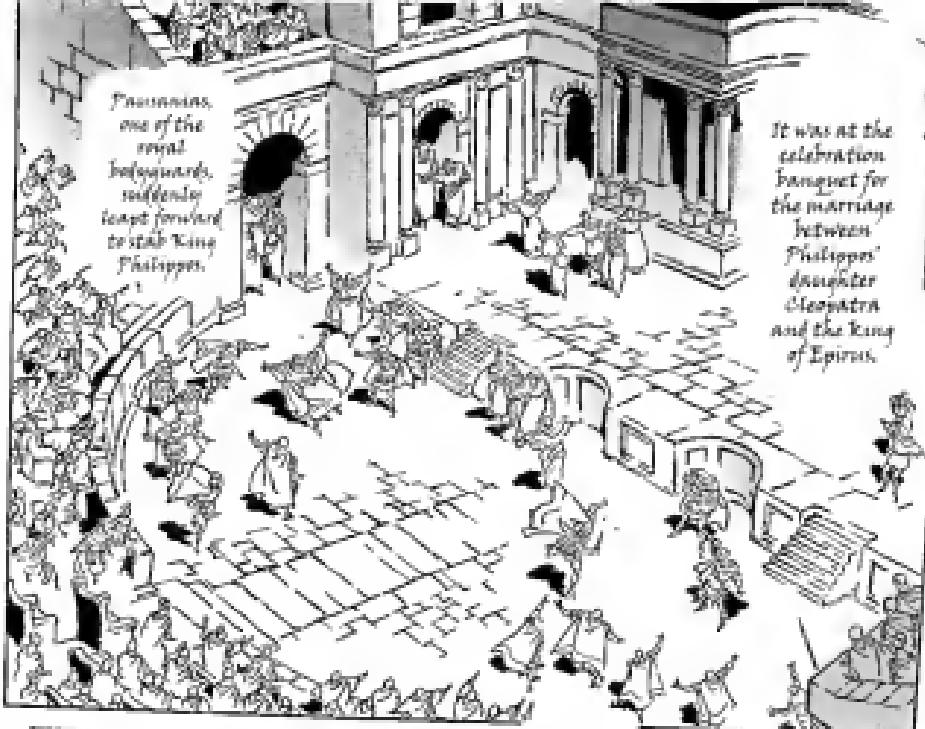
And we
eagerly
awaited
what the
world held
in store
for us...

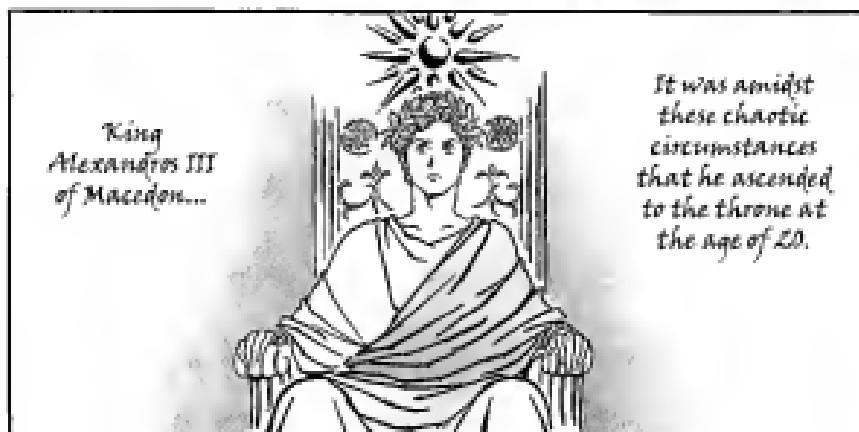
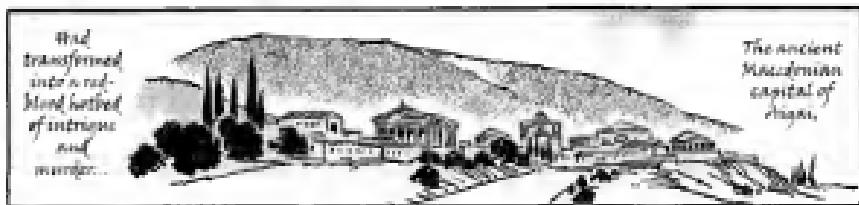


That incident,

occurred...







The shadow cast over by his father was almost too large. After all, Philippos II was the man who turned Macedonia from a small kingdom in the fringes of Northern Greece to a dominant power, and in process becoming crowned as the hegemon of Greece by the League of Corinth ...



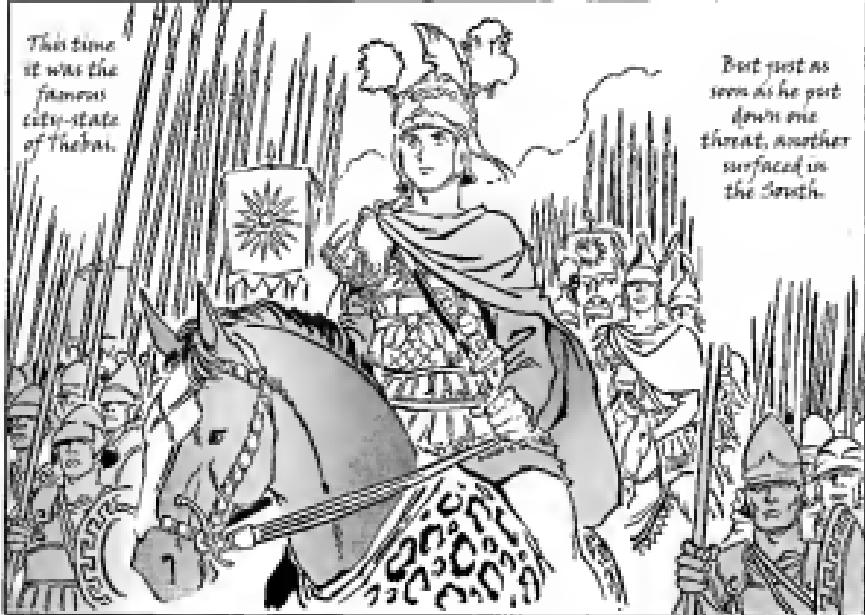
The future prospects looked rather dim.

Wasting no time, he led an army and defeated them at Isar River (Danube).



Immediately, the Triballians to the North showed agitation.

This time it was the famous city-state of Theba.



But just as soon as he put down one threat, another surfaced in the South.

Thebes was
thoroughly razed.



He had
proven he
could be just
as callous,



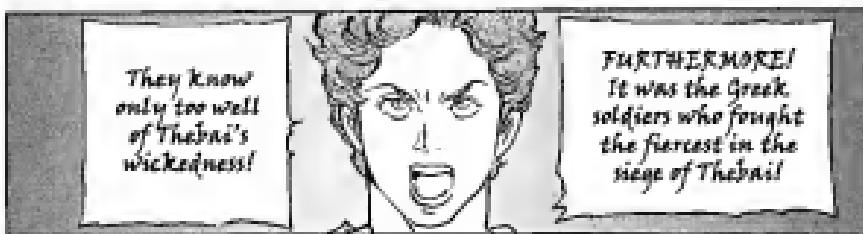
And 20,000
citizens taken
into slavery...



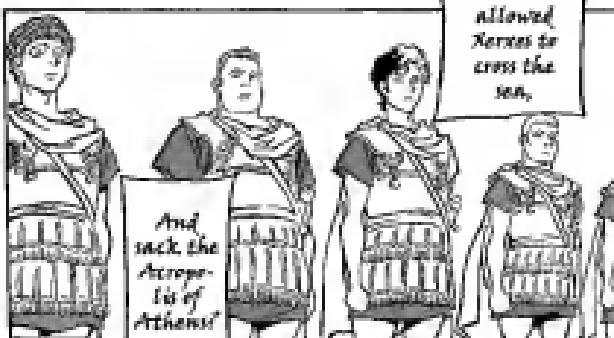
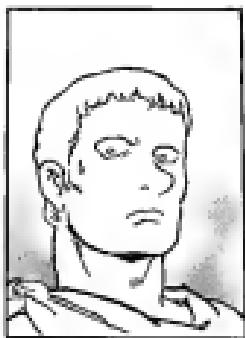
2000 killed,

ITS
DESTRU-
CTION
WAS
JUST!

THEBAN HAD
SOWN THE
SEEDS OF
ITS OWN
DESTRUCTION
WITH ITS
FLAGRANT
TREACHERY
AND
CORRUPTION!



Who was it that allowed Xerxes to cross the sea?



Delegates
of the
League of
Corinth.

I stand before you today to remind you not only of Thucydides' sins,

IT WAS THEBES!

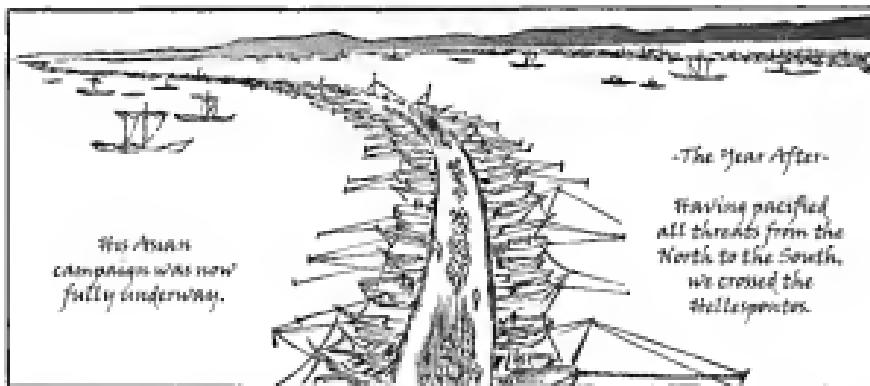


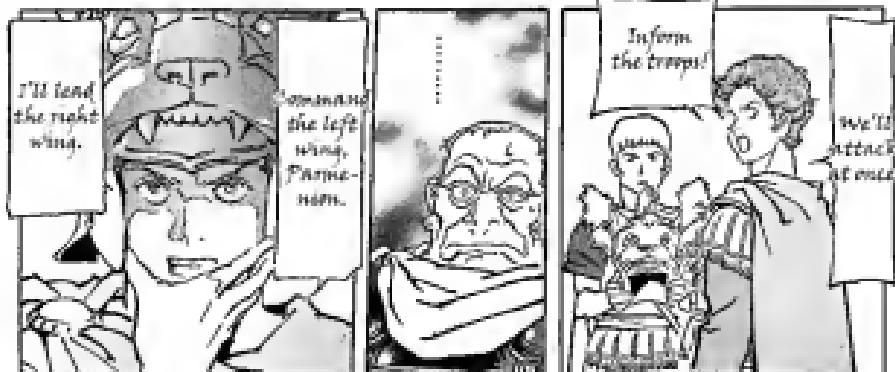
My boyhood
playmate of
Mieza was
now a giant.

How much he
had changed
in such short
time...

And his
grand
ambition
that would
both swallow
us and the
whole world
was now set
into motion.

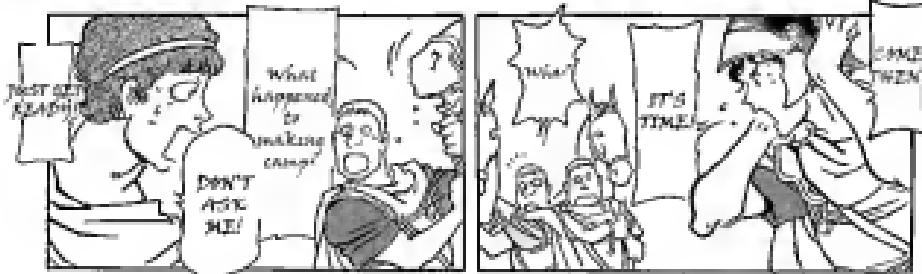






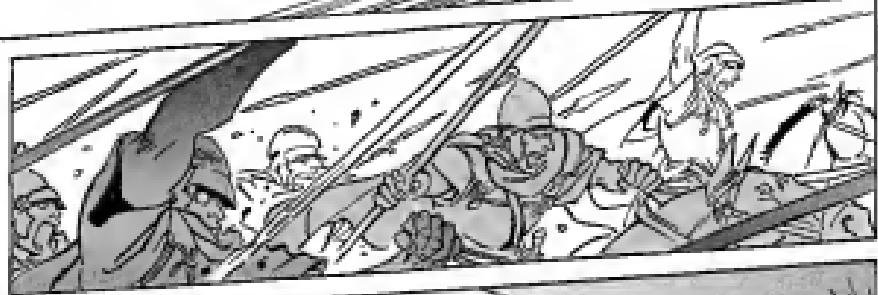
Heavy infantry will start their advance from the left wing! Archytas! Command the Paeonian cavalry!

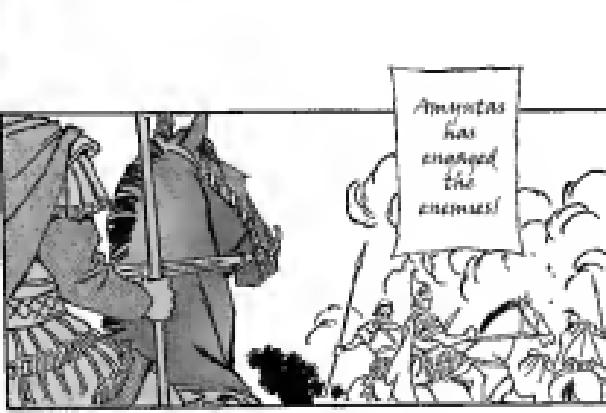
Follow my lead, Hetairoi! Screening us will be the archers and javelinmen!

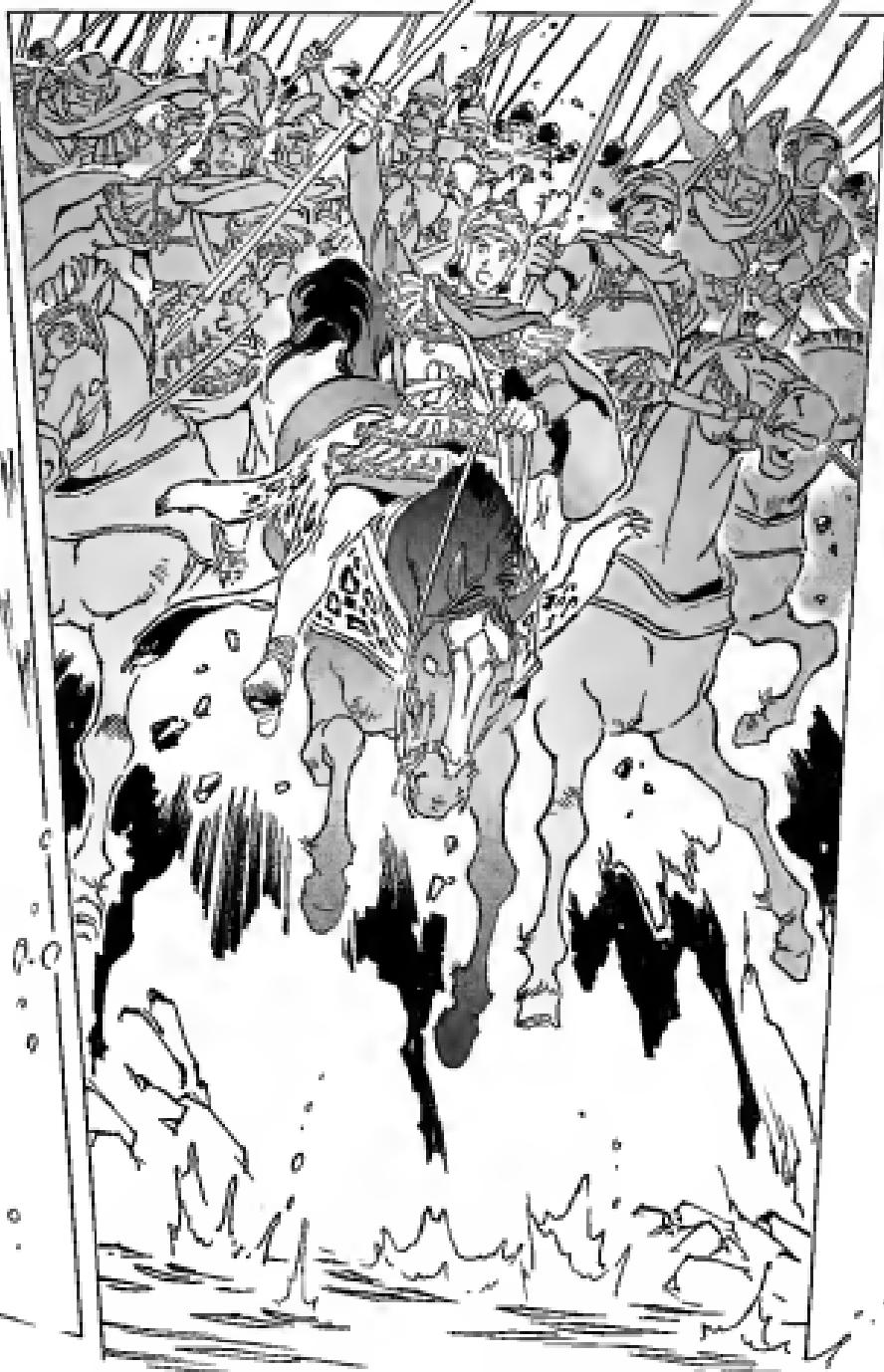


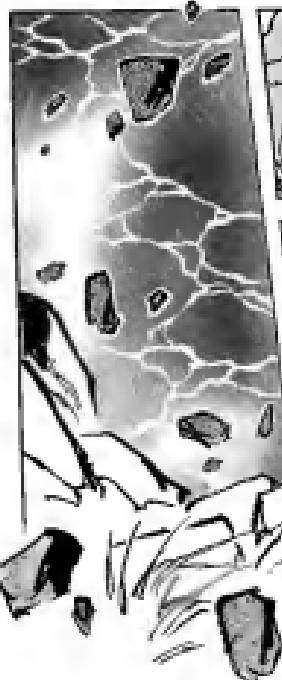
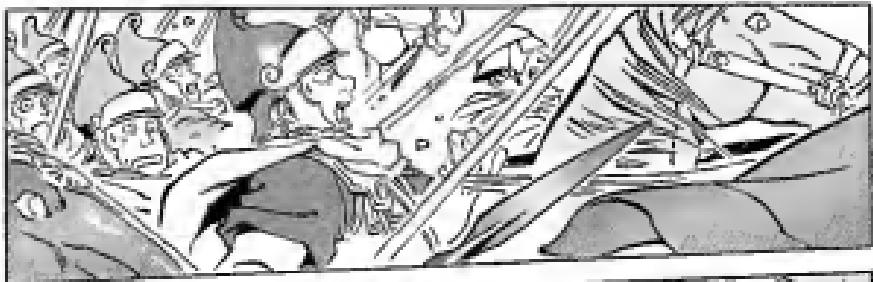
*HETAIROI: COMPANION OF THE ELITE BRUTAL CAVALRY OF THE MACEDONIAN ARMY. PAEONIAN HORSE COMPANIES: THE SALLER, WILDLING, PAECOPORUS IN ALLIANCE, CORE OF THE MACEDONIAN HEAVY INFANTRY PROROMACH & PAEONIAN CAVALRY. ATTALUS LIGHT CAVALRY USED PARTLY AS SCOUTS. THESSALIAN CAVALRY: ELITE BRUTAL CAVALRY, SECOND ONLY TO THE HETAIROI.





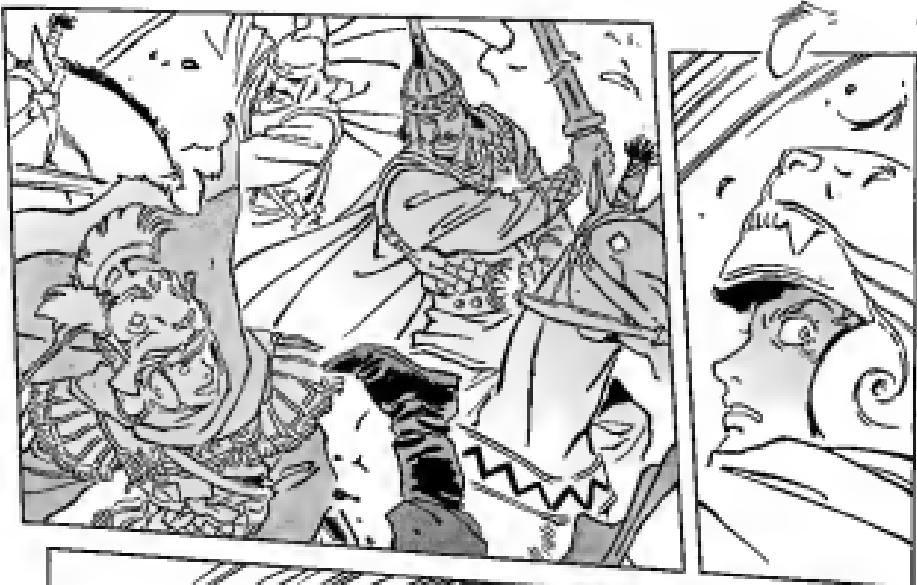




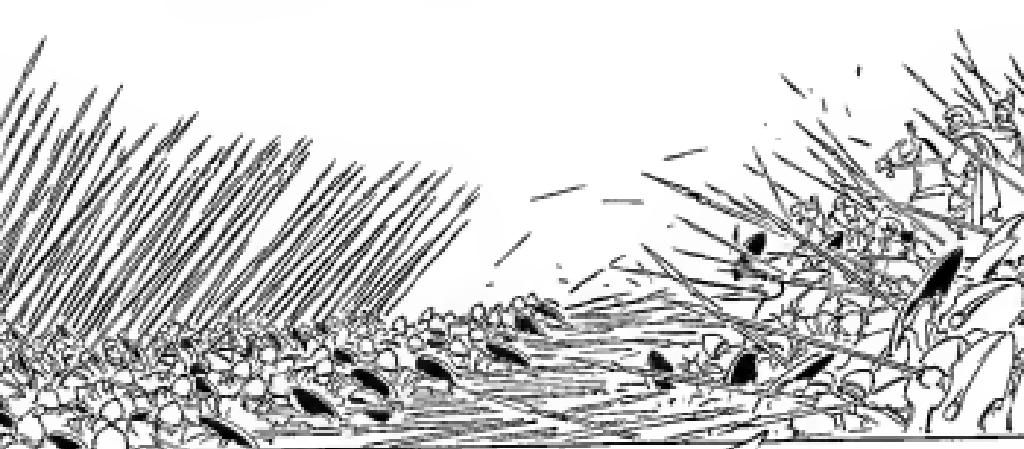












ADVANCE!

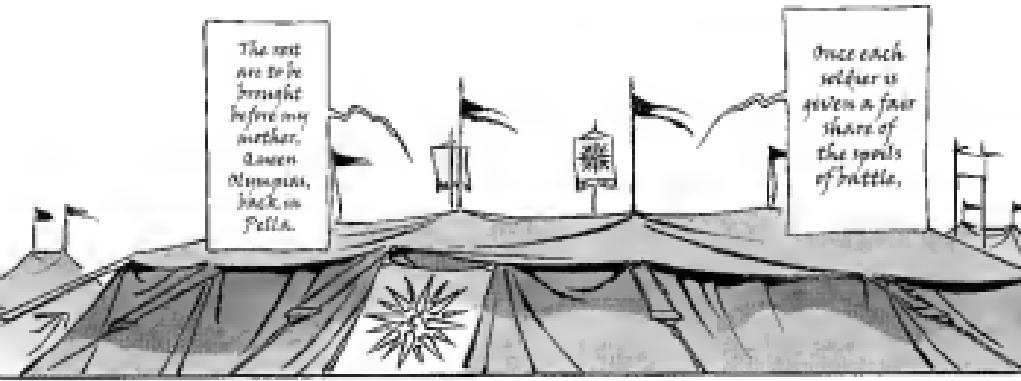




"UPON SEEING SPITHRIDATES, THE SON-IN-LAW OF DARIUS, RIDING FAR IN FRONT OF THE OTHERS, ALEXANDROS CHARGED FORWARD, WITH HIS HETAIROI ARRANGED IN A WEDGE, AND SKWERRED SPITHRIDATES WITH HIS SPEAR."

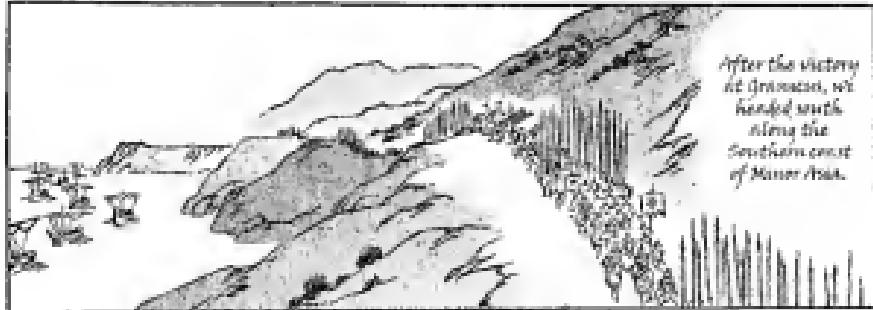
HEREUPON, THE COWARDLY RHOSSESACES RODE UP TO ALEXANDROS FROM BEHIND AND SWUNG AT HIS HEAD! BUT BY THE GRACE OF ZEUS, THE KING'S HELMET BROKE THE FORCE OF THE BLOW, AND ALEXANDROS RECEIVED ONLY A MINOR WOUND AND A BROKEN HEADPIECE. IMMEDIATELY, ALEXANDROS FELLED RHOSSESACES, WHOSE DEATH SPURRED THE CHARGE OF HIS BROTHER SPITHRIDATES. JUST AS HIS SWORD WAS ABOUT TO STRIKE ALEXANDROS"







PERDICCAS-A BOYHOOD FRIEND OF ALEXANDROS WHO ALSO STUDIED AT MIEZA.
AT THIS TIME, HE IS A PEZMESTARCH COMMANDER

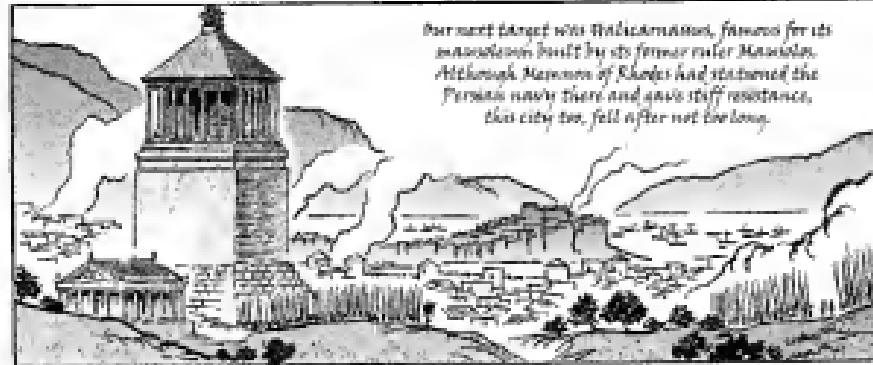


After the victory at Granicus, we headed south along the southern coast of Minor Asia.

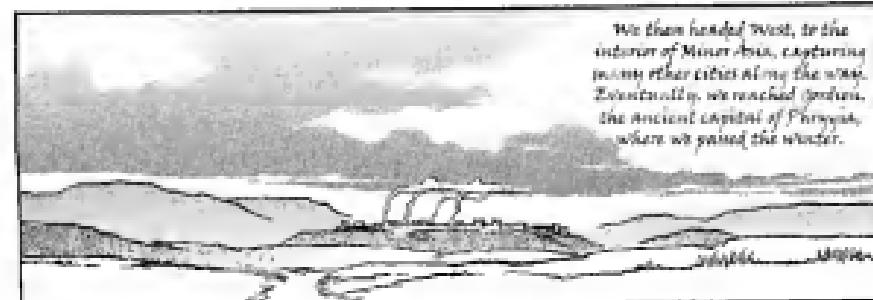


And Halicarnassus was captured after a brief siege.

The city of Sardis willingly surrendered.



Our next target was Halicarnassus, famous for its漫漫斯，built by its former ruler Mausolus. Although Mausolus of Rhodes had stationed the Persians nearby there and gave stiff resistance, this city too, fell after not long.



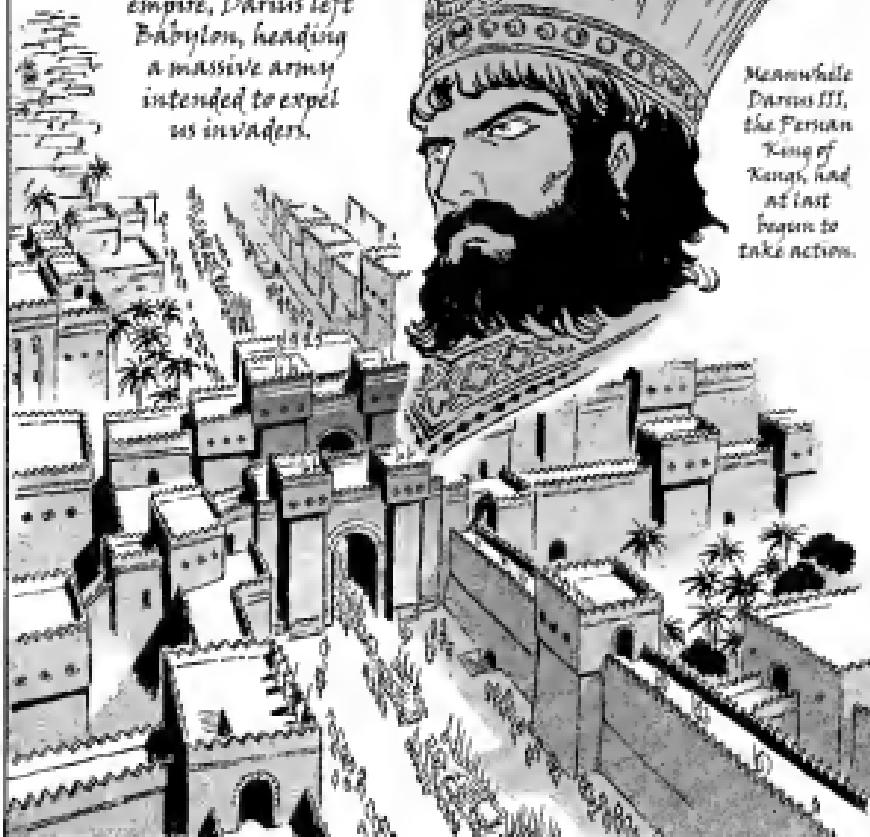
We then headed west, to the interior of Minor Asia, capturing many other cities along the way. Eventually, we reached Lydia, the ancient capital of Phrygia, where we gained the winter.

We passed through the famous Cilician Gates and entered the interior of Persia.

By June of our second year of campaigning,

After calling forth soldiers from all corners of the empire, Darius left Babylon, heading a massive army intended to expel us invaders.

Meanwhile Darius III, the Persian King of Kings, had at last begun to take action.



Their infantry alone were said to number over 300,000. An enormous force many times our number.



And were on their way towards Sardis.

By mid-October, they had already passed Aleppo.



CILICIA



We marched south, capturing Issus and Marandrea in process. However, Darius predicted our strategy, and he thus marched North through the Anatolian Gates and re-take Issus, thereby cutting off our supply lines.

Predicting that the Persian army would try to head through the Syrian Gates and reach the coast to perhaps join up with the remnants of their navy,

SYRIA

333 BC.
ISSUS



For such
have returned! //



It's
Darius'
main force.
Without a
doubt!

Death is as
bright as day
even at night
from all of
the enemy
torch lights!

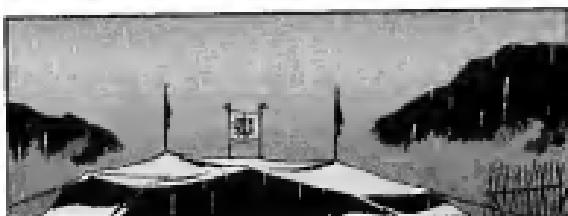


Before
butcher-
ing them
whole-
mice!

Then cut off
the hands of
our wounded
comrades we
left behind
in Iran,



CURSE
THOSE
PERSIANS

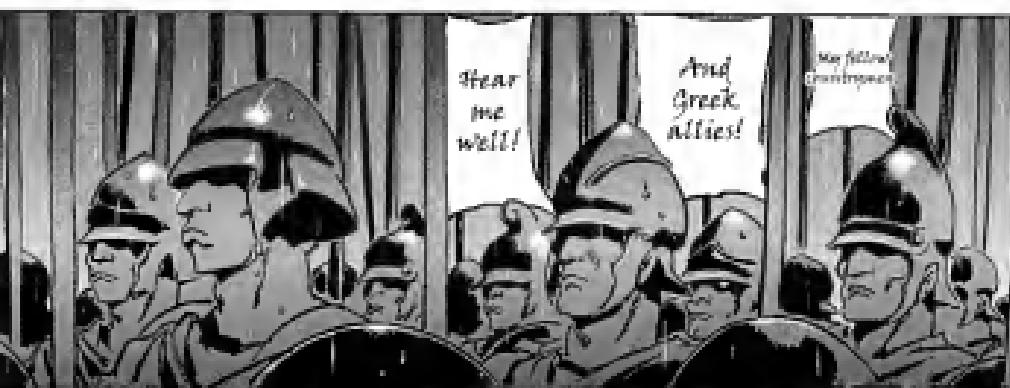




In fact,
this is my
chance!
A gift from
the heavens!

Darius
appears before
me so I can
decisively
conquer Asia!



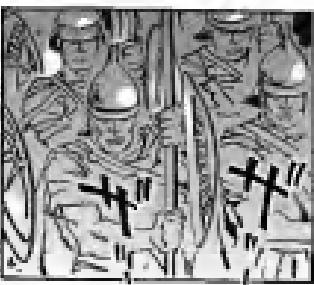
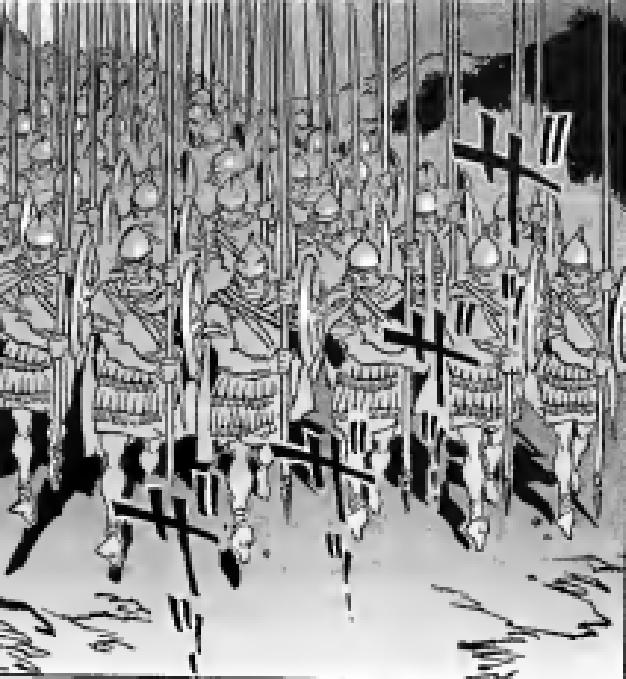


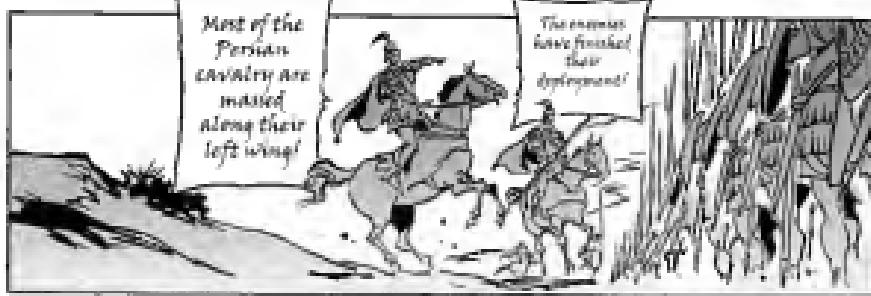


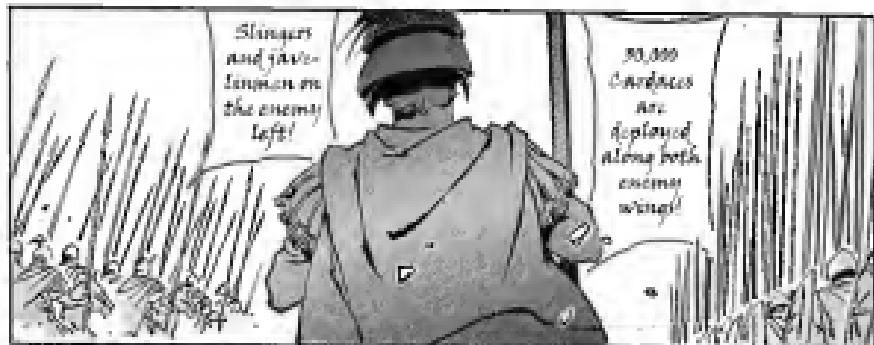




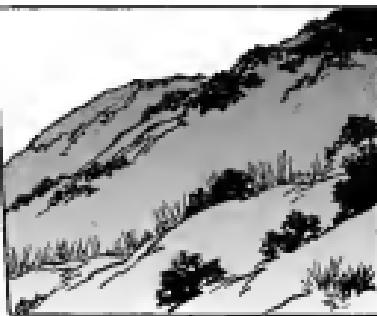


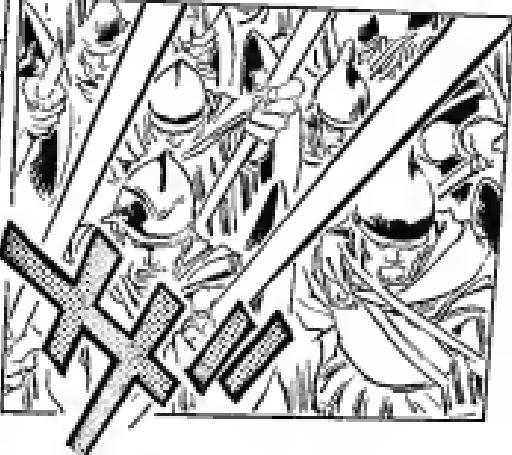
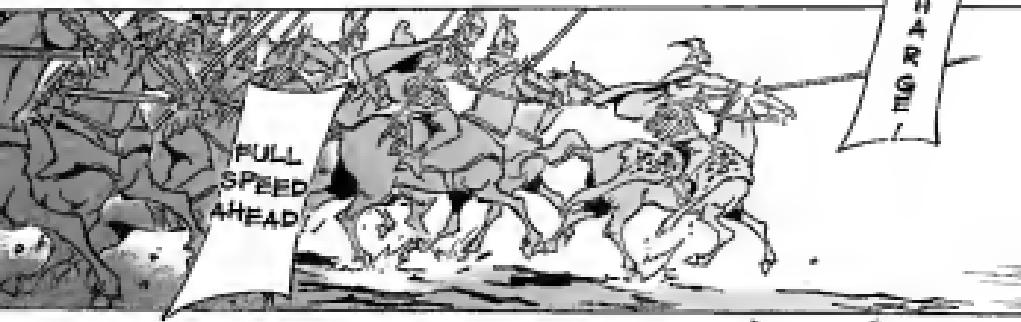


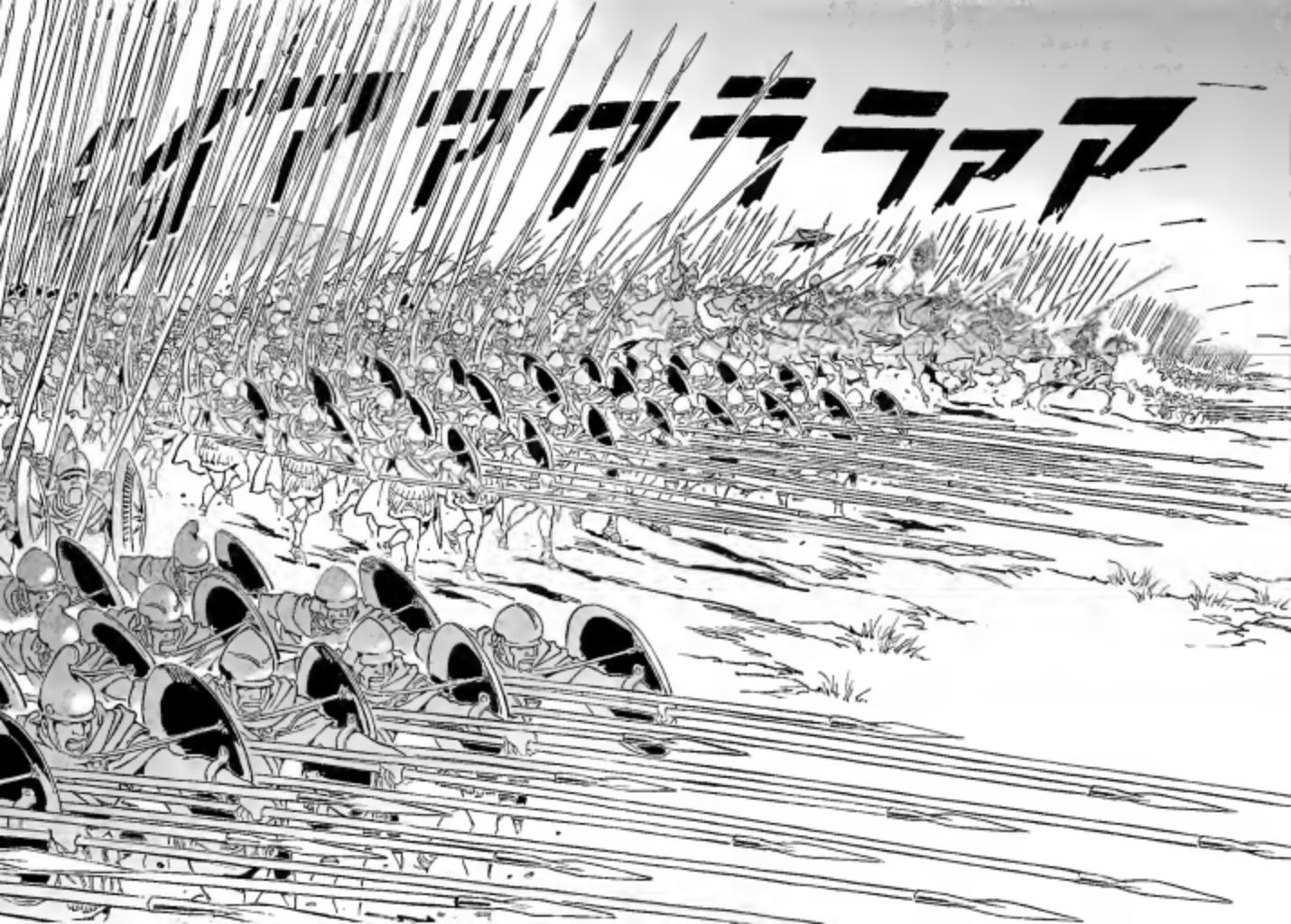




"CARIACES: PROFESSIONAL PERSIAN INFANTRY, BUT THEIR ROLE IS UNCLAR AND STILL DEBATED BY HISTORIANS."







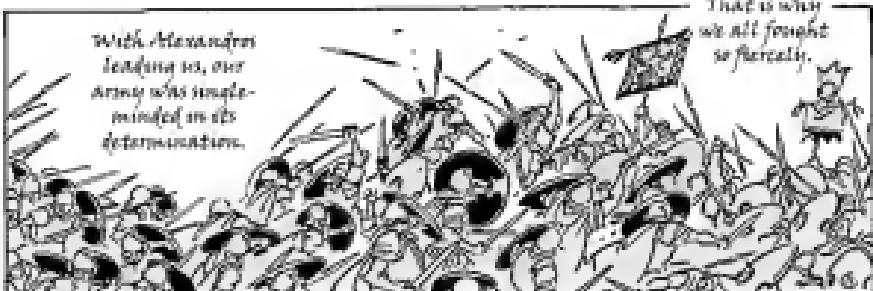
The Battle of Issus
can be said as his
most important &
one.

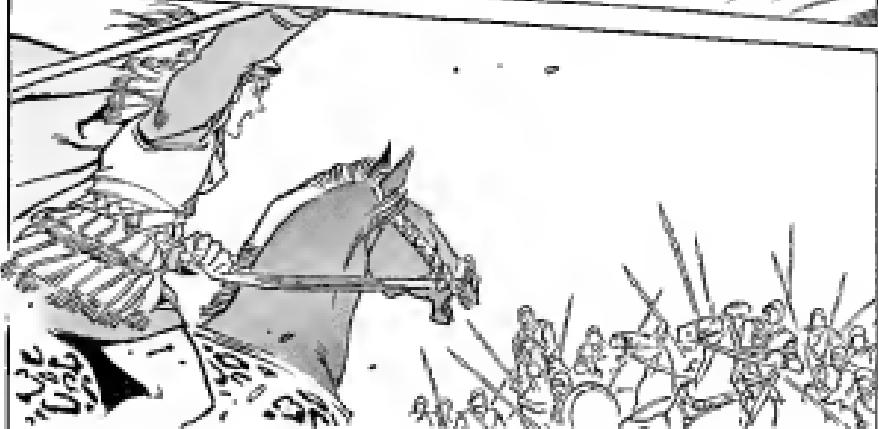
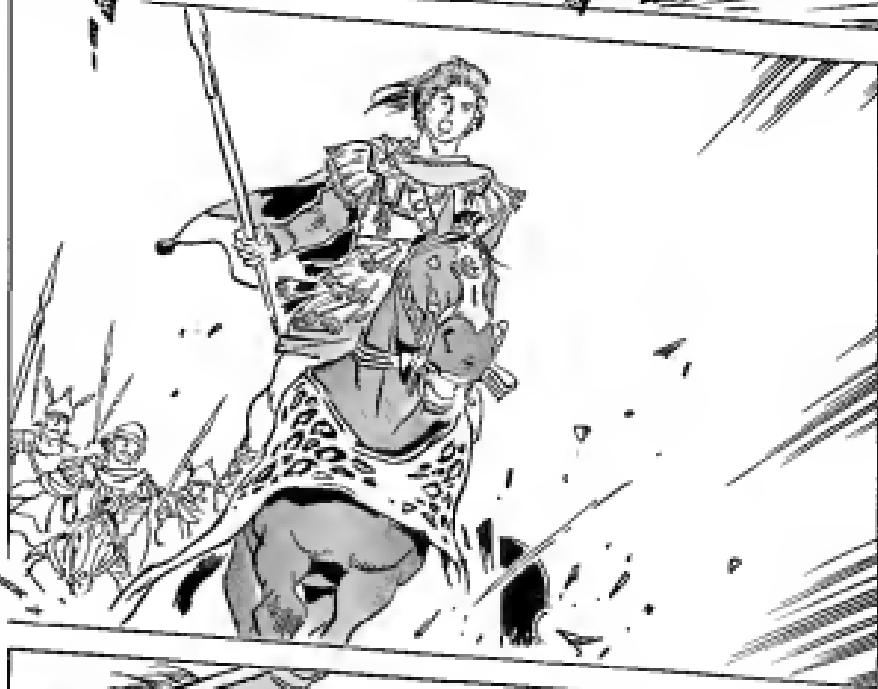
of the many
battles he fought.



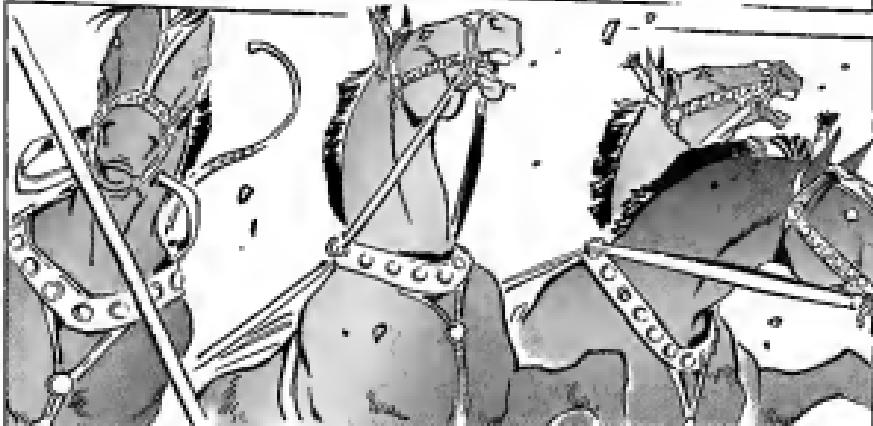
A defeat at Issus would
mean the end
of our campaign,
renewed rebellion among
the Greek city-states,
and devastating
vulnerability for
Macedon.

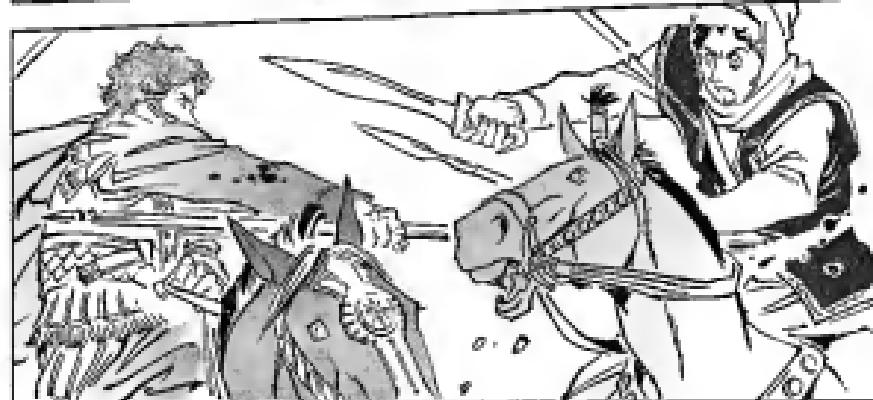


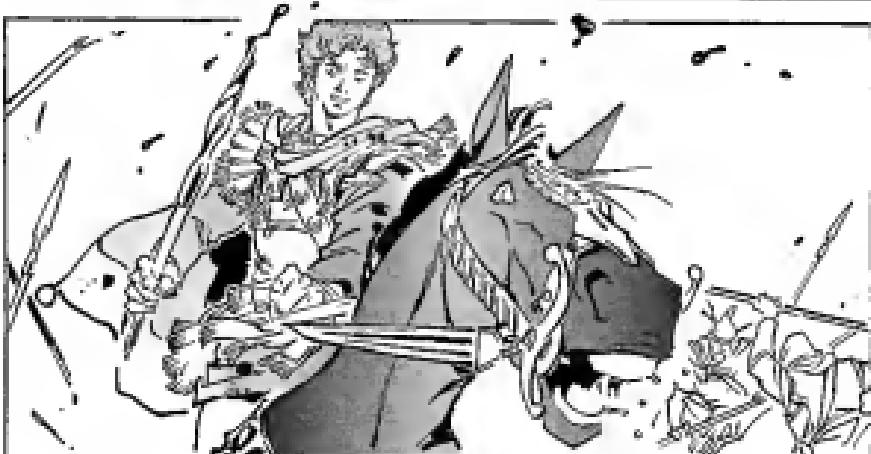
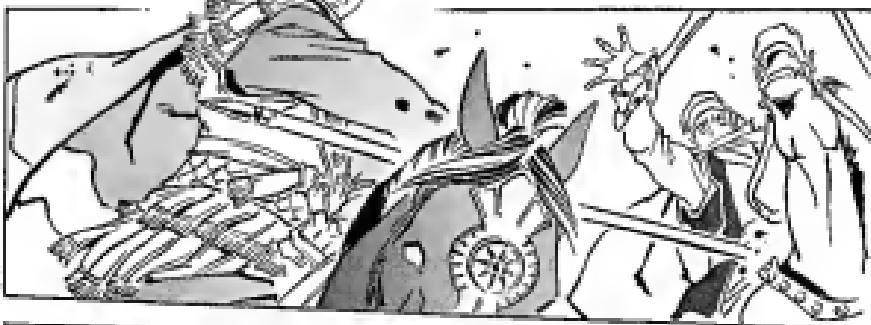


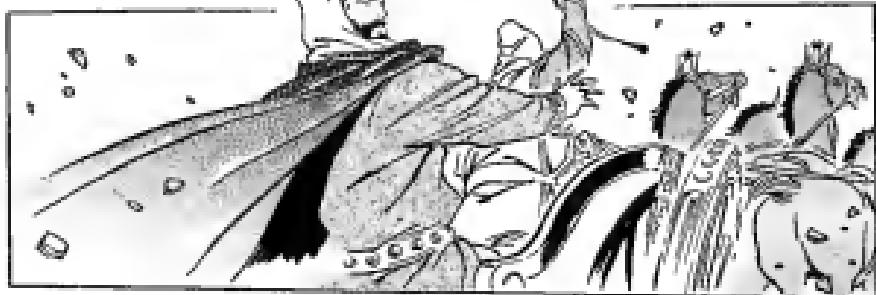


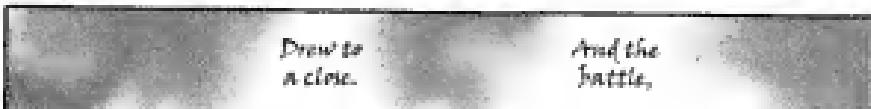
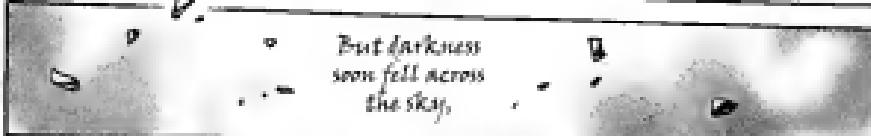


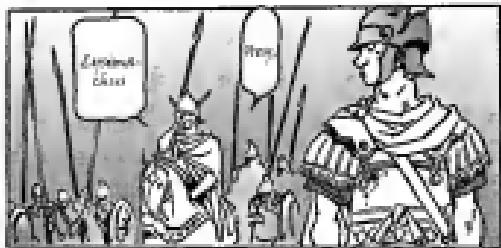


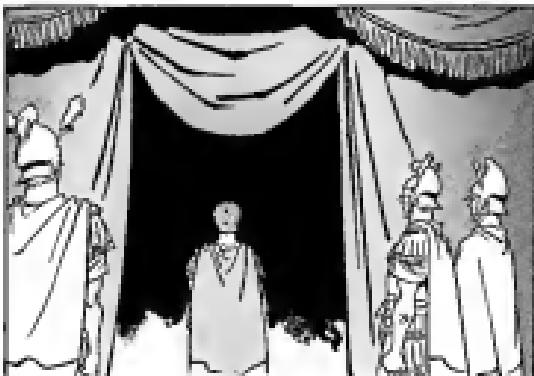
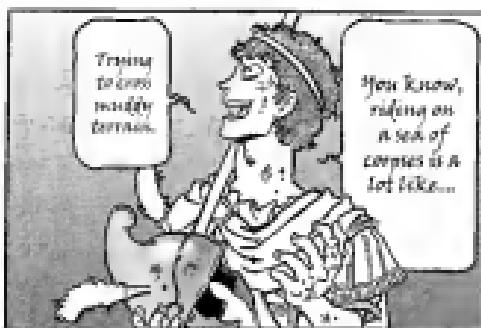






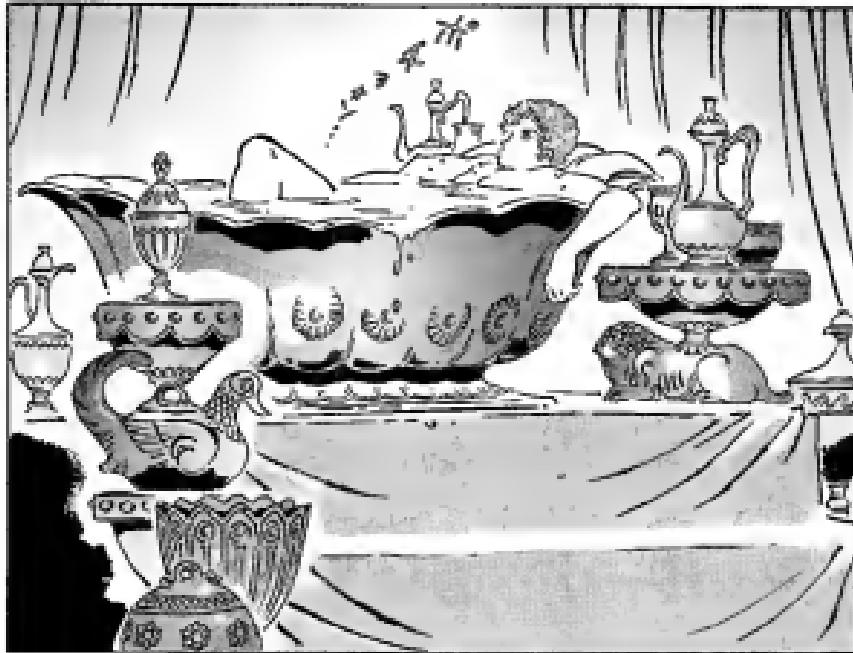
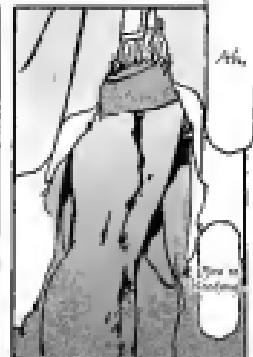


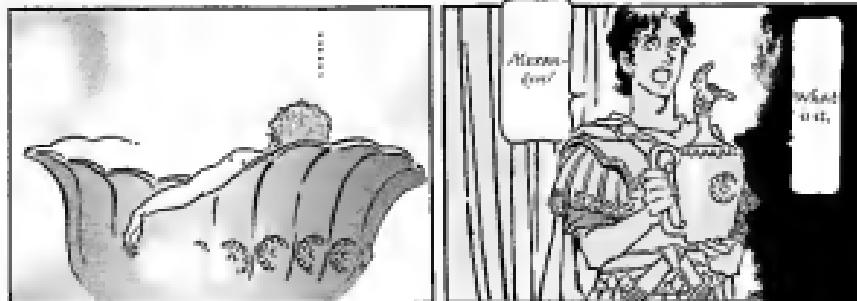






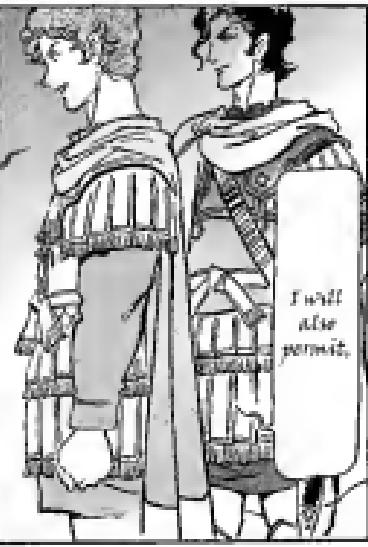








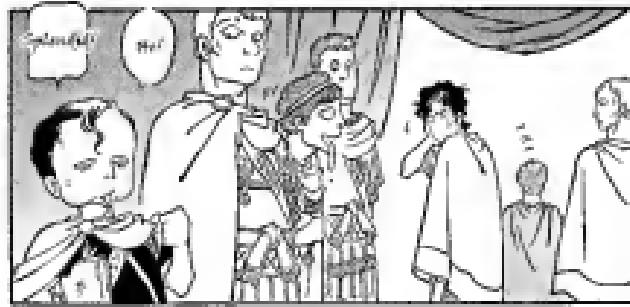
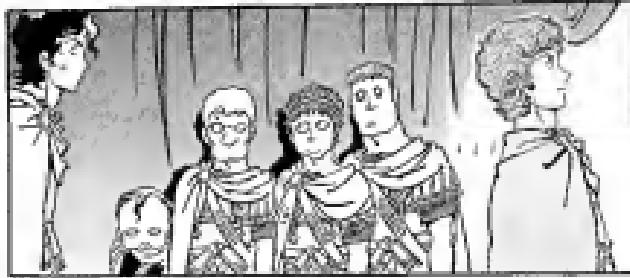








THOUGH
BARBARIANS,
THE ROYAL
FAMILY OF
DARIUS WERE
TREATED WITH
RESPECT BY
ALEXANDROS.
TRULY, A
MODEL OF
KINGLY
COMPASSION
AND
BENIGNITY
FOR OUR
TIMES...



Macedonian and Greek soldiers were paid handsomely, and the families of our fallen comrades were generously compensated. Wagons and wagons full of gold and silver were sent back to our homeland, along with horses, oxen, and famous chefs and craftsmen that Darius had employed.

The spoils of battle from Susa and the subsequent capture of Damascus were enormous.



There was also the beautiful and intelligent Barsine.

And, of course...



She had been widowed since the death of Memnon of Rhodes, the commander of Greek mercenaries and the Persian navy, who gave us much trouble.

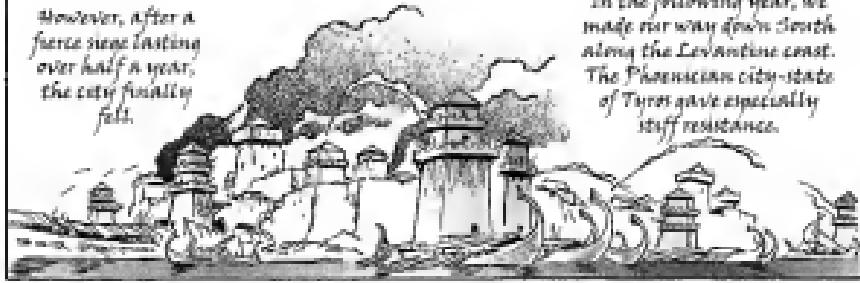
But by the hand of fate, the two were reuniting once more and already looked like newlyweds.

She was the daughter of Artabazus, satrap of Phrygia, and nearly 30 years senior to Alexander. The two had been childhood friends.



However, after a fierce siege lasting over half a year, the city finally fell.

In the following year, we made our way down South along the Levantine coast. The Phoenician city-state of Tyre gave especially stiff resistance.



All cities that did not peacefully surrender were sacked and its citizens enslaved.

In the following fall, Gaza fell too.



And thus the rich and fertile lands of Egypt were won without bloodshed.

Mazaces, the Persian satrap of this ancient kingdom, abandoned the idea of resisting our army.

Egypt.

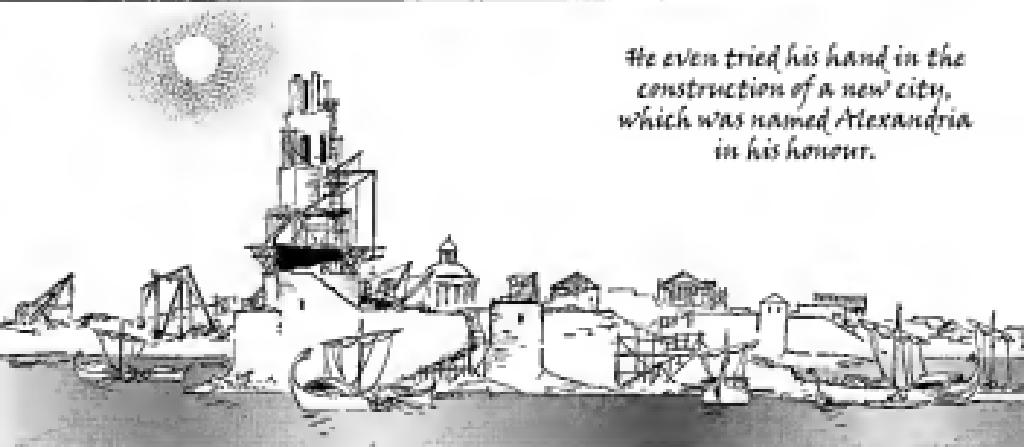


Who could have imagined? The king of Macedonia, now the Pharaoh of Egypt as well.

The Egyptians welcomed Alexandros with open arms and proclaimed him as the new Pharaoh.



He even tried his hand in the construction of a new city, which was named Alexandria in his honour.



Perhaps for that reason or some other, the populace took to calling him the son of Ra, Horus, or even Amun.

Alexandros also took a keen interest in the local gods.



The trip to Siwa was harsh, and for a time, we even briefly lost our way, but after some trouble, we managed to reach the temple.

This may have sparked his interest in wanting to visit the Temple of Amun, located by the remote Siwa Oasis.



Tradition says the pharaohs of Egypt had the sun-god Ra as their personal deity.

Amun was the traditional god of Upper Egypt, and he became the chief deity of the Egyptian pantheon after the unification of Upper and Lower Egypt. He was often depicted with four heads, each representing one of the four cardinal directions. He was also known as the "father of the gods" and was associated with the sun and the moon. His name means "hidden" or "concealed," and it is believed that he was often worshipped in secret temples or hidden locations.



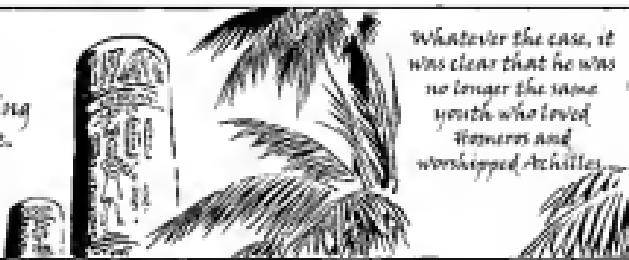
AMUN (AMUN): CHIEF DEITY OF THE EGYPTIAN PANTHEON WHO WAS ASSOCIATED AS A FORM OF ZEUS BY THE GREEKS

Or that he
was truly
the son of
the gods
after this
visit.



He may have
begun to
think he was
invincible.

Siwa was an
important turning
point in his life.



Whatever the case, it
was clear that he was
no longer the same
youth who loved
Homer and
worshipped Achilles.

And the seat of the royal
palace, Persepolis.

We departed Egypt and
continued our campaign
once more. This time, our
objective was Babylon,





The generosity offered
Alexander half of
the entire empire.

During this time,
Darius attempted to
start peace talks.

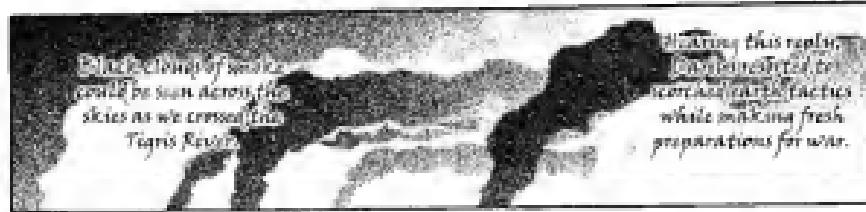


However, Alexander
flatly rejected the offer
and stated his own terms:
"Call me your king and
become my subject."



He would settle no
less than for an
absolute victory.

He was not interested in
a peaceful compromise.

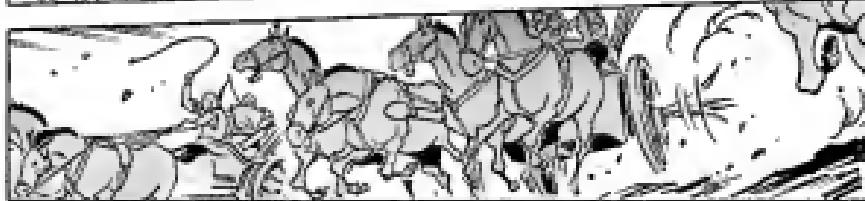
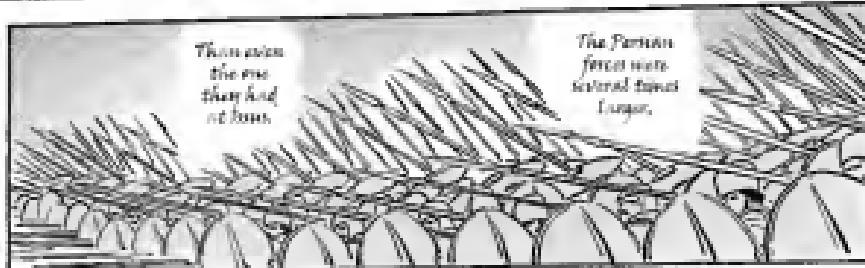
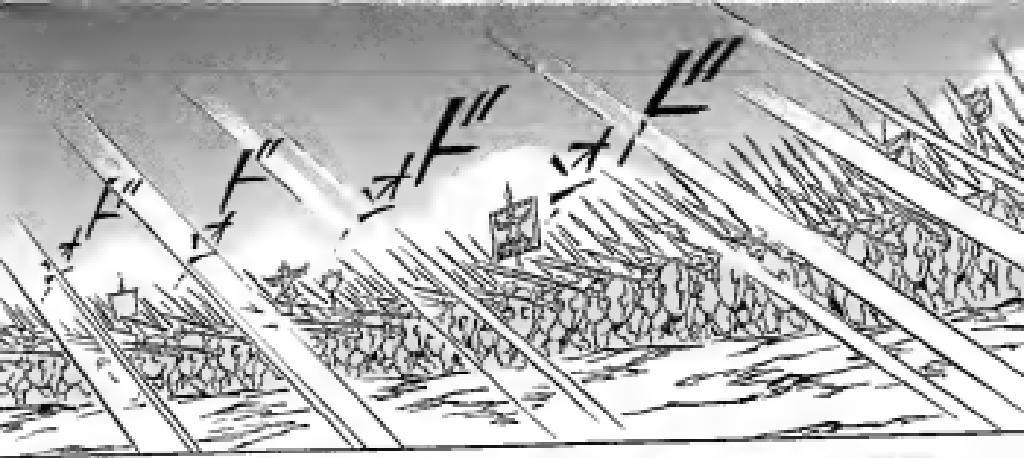


Black clouds of smoke
would be seen across the
skies as we crossed the
Tigris River.

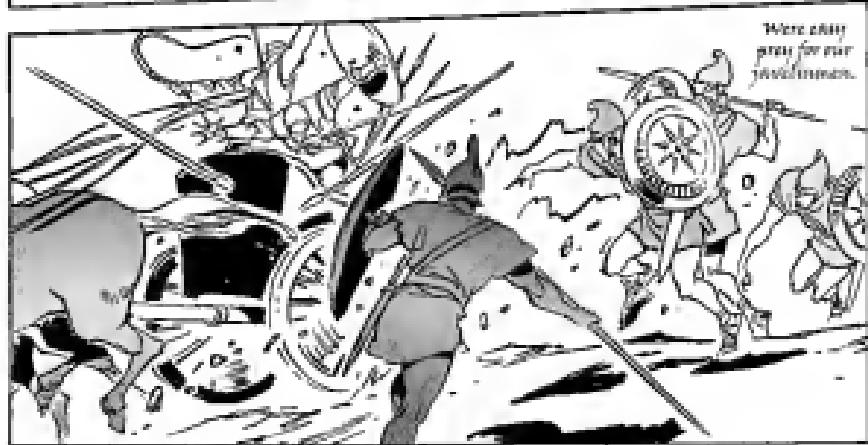
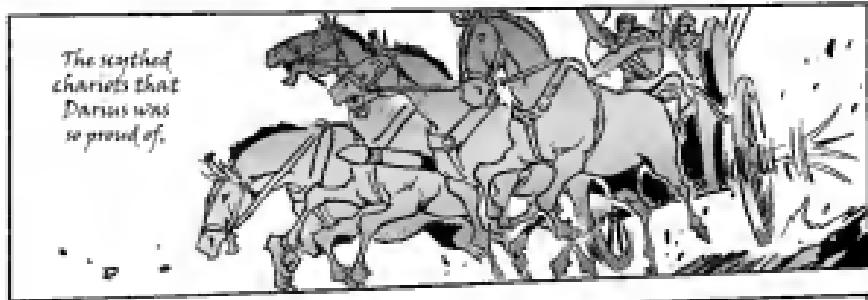
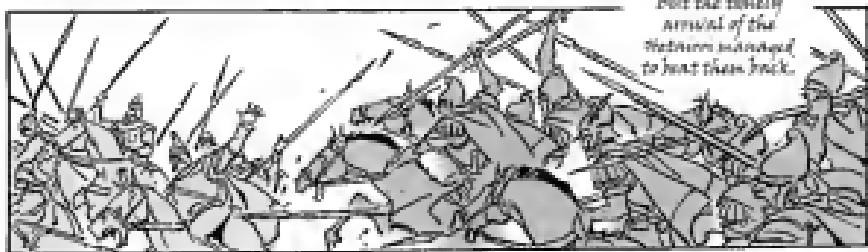
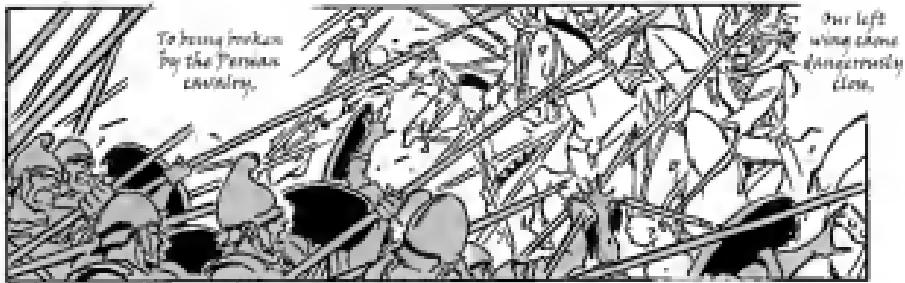
Having this reply,
Darius failed to
convey his tactics
while making fresh
preparations for war.

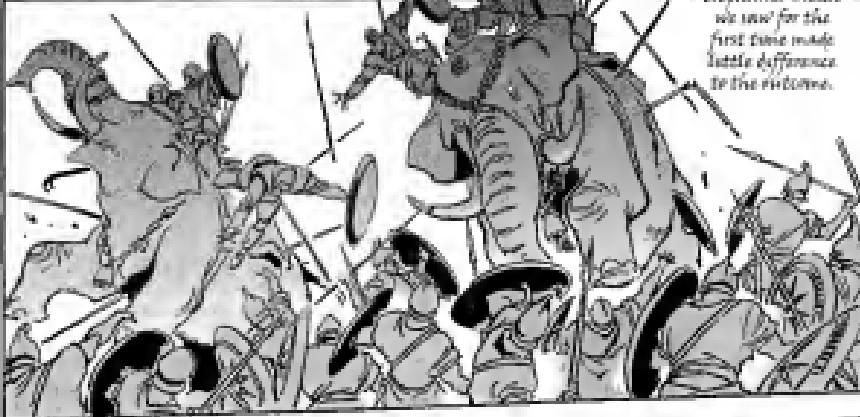


Having gathered a new
army, Darius chose the
plains of Gaugamela as
the next battlefield,
near the ancient city
of Arbela.

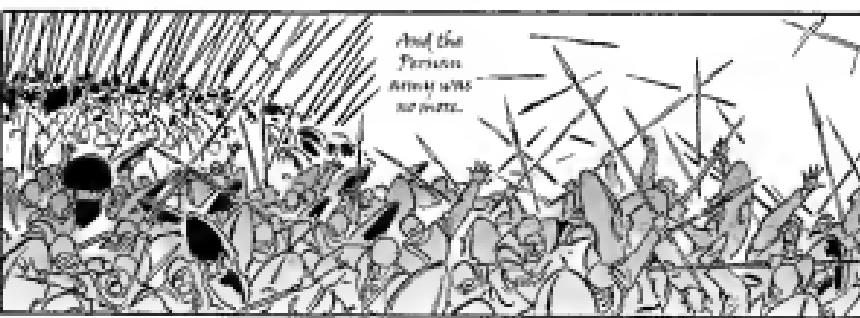








Even the war elephants which we saw for the first time made little difference to the outcome.





The same gates
that had seen
off Darius and
his army just
2-3 months ago.

We entered
Babylon
triumphantly
through the
Ishtar Gates,

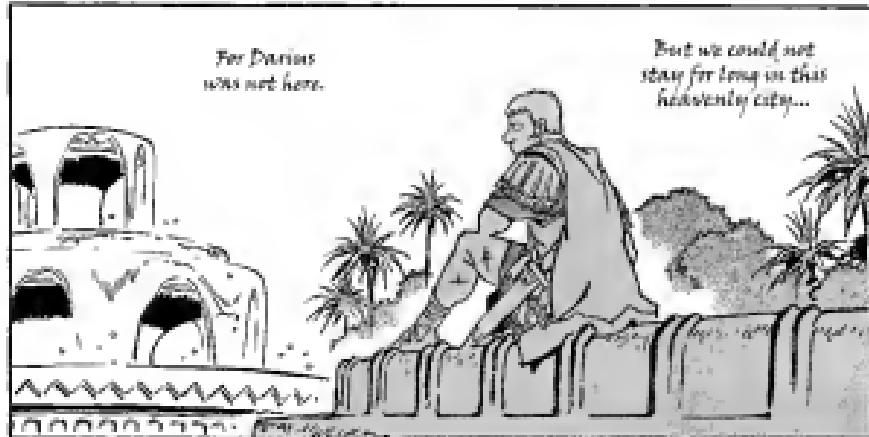


The Tower of Babel, Hanging Gardens of Babylon,
and the countless other buildings and structures
that proudly displayed the city's wealth and grandeur
left an indelible impression upon us.



For Darius
was not here.

But we could not
stay for long in this
heavenly city...







It was here that
the Persians
made their final
stand and
gave us great
difficulty.

However, before
reaching Persepolis,
we had to cross a
narrow mountain
valley known as the
Persian Gates.



In the narrow pass,
our men were easy
prey for their rocks
and arrows.

The Persians
successfully held
the pass for the
longest time.

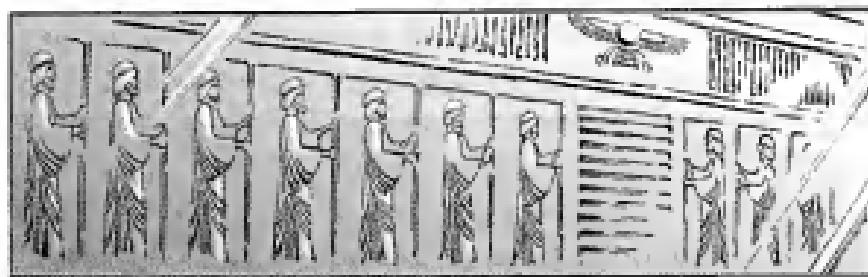
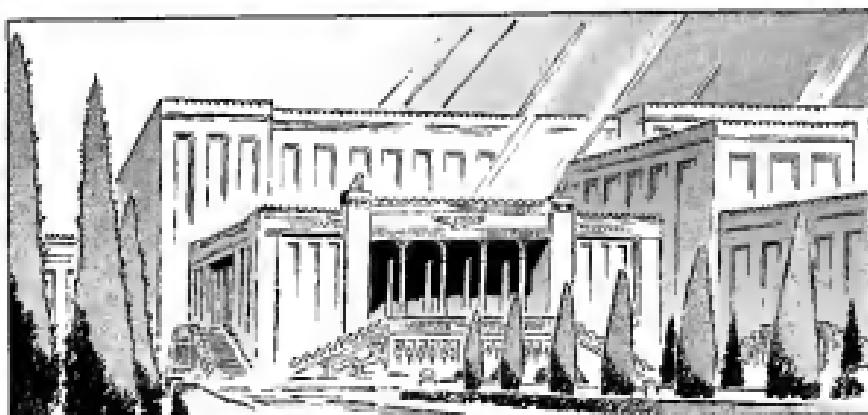
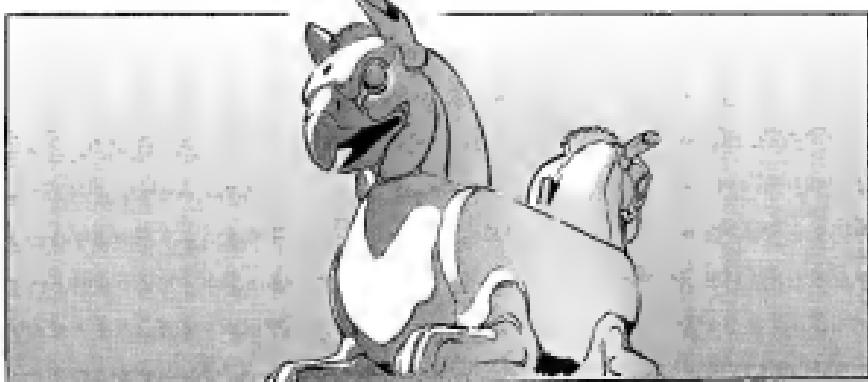
Until a local
told us an
alternate route
through which
we could surprise
the Persians
from the rear.

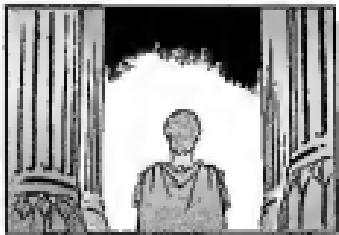
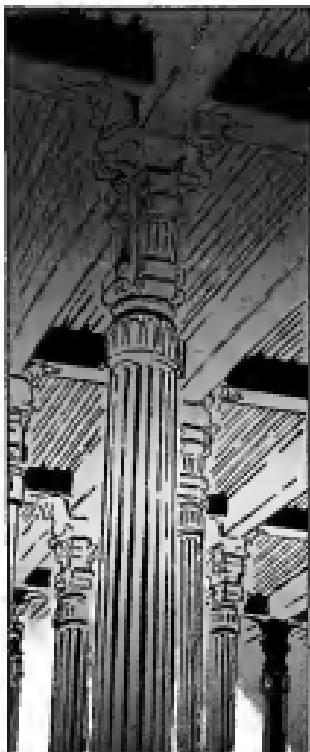
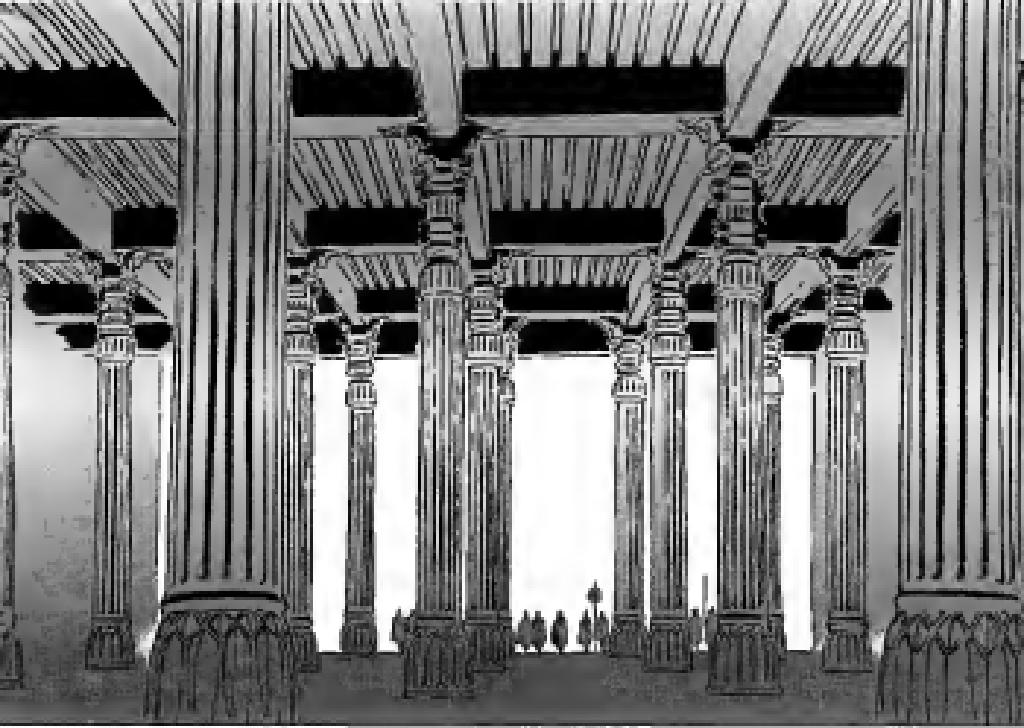


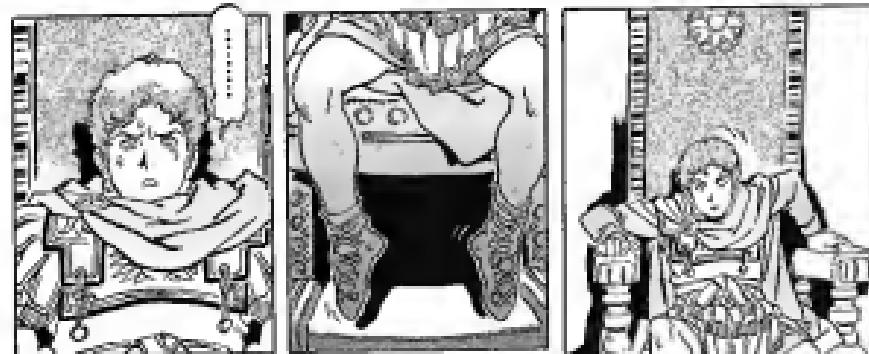
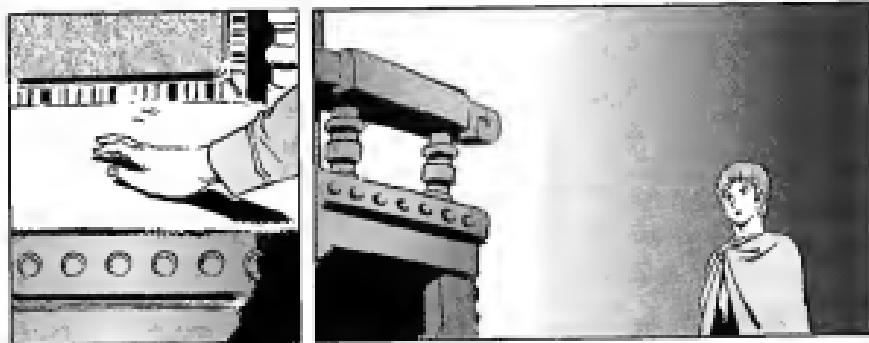
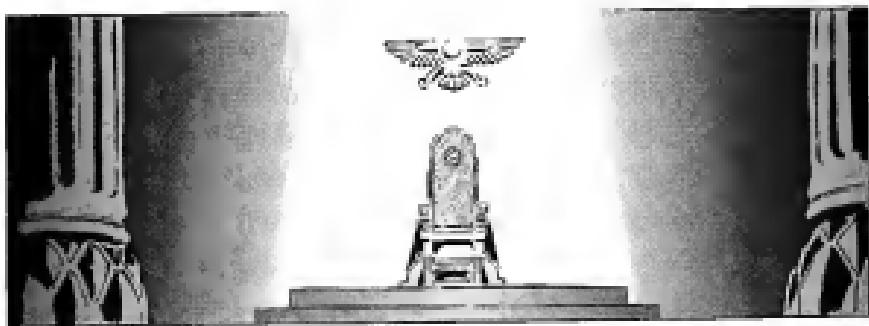
we finally entered
Persepolis.

On the start of our
15th year since
leaving Macedonia.













HAS THERE EVER BEEN
A CITY MORE
LOATHSOME
THAN
PERSEPOLIS!?



THE SAME MEN
WHO LOOTED OUR
TEMPLES AND
SPILT THE
BLOOD OF OUR
ANCESTORS!

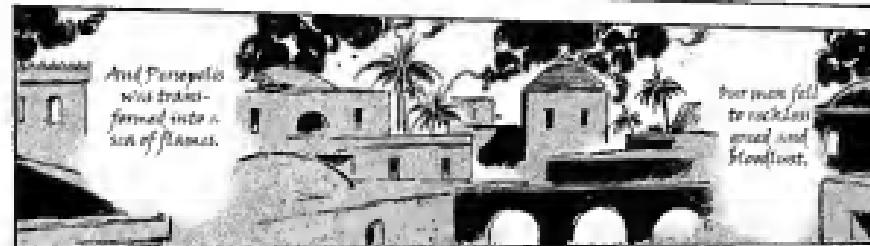
BUILT BY DARIUS
AND HIS SON
XERXES, THE MEN
WHO RAVAGED
OUR HOMELANDS
150 YEARS AGO!

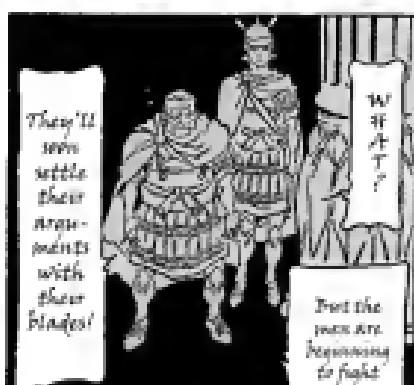
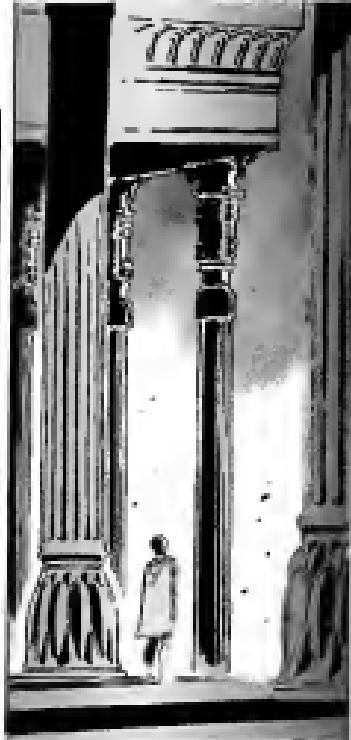


FOR WE
NOW STAND
IN THIS
WRETCHED
CITY OF
DARIUS
AND
XERXES!

BUT
REVENGE
IS NOW
AT HAND.







In possible feelings of inferiority he may have felt when seeing the grandeur and opulence of a city built by those we considered barbarians.

Perhaps that was due to our heavy losses from the ambush at the Persian Gates.

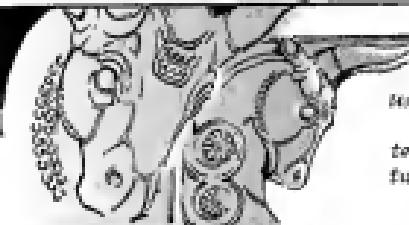
He had been in a noticeably foul mood since entering Persepolis.



During that time, we periodically led small forces out to bring nearby settlements under our control.



whatever the case, after the looting of the civilian quarters, we used the royal palace as our base to spend the rest of the winter.



The people were unwilling to submit after seeing how we had desecrated their great city.

Surprisingly, this matter took quite some time and effort.



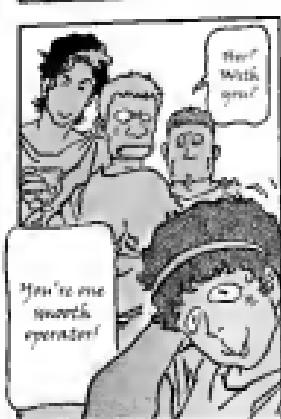
had left him a changed man...

But all the proclamations of his divinity in Egypt and his assured fate to conquer the entire world,



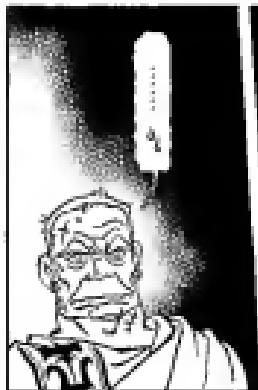
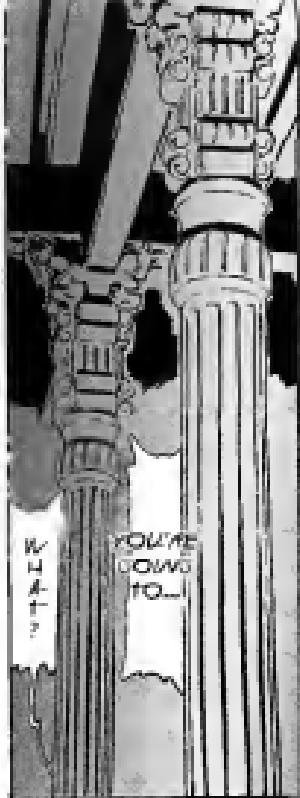
However, he was quite unwilling to excuse their resistance.

Perhaps the Alexander I had once known might have acted differently.











ZEUS
AND
AMMON
WILL
FORGIVE
MY
ACTIONS!

ALL THAT
MATTERS
IS THE
WILL OF
THE GODS!

WHAT
THE
PEOPLE
THINK
OR
SAY!?

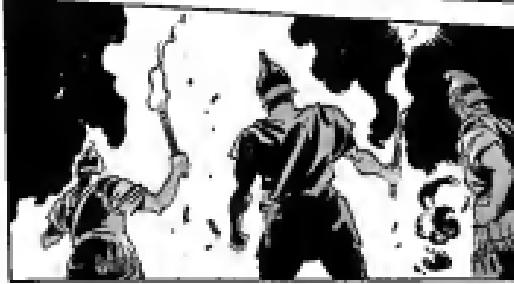
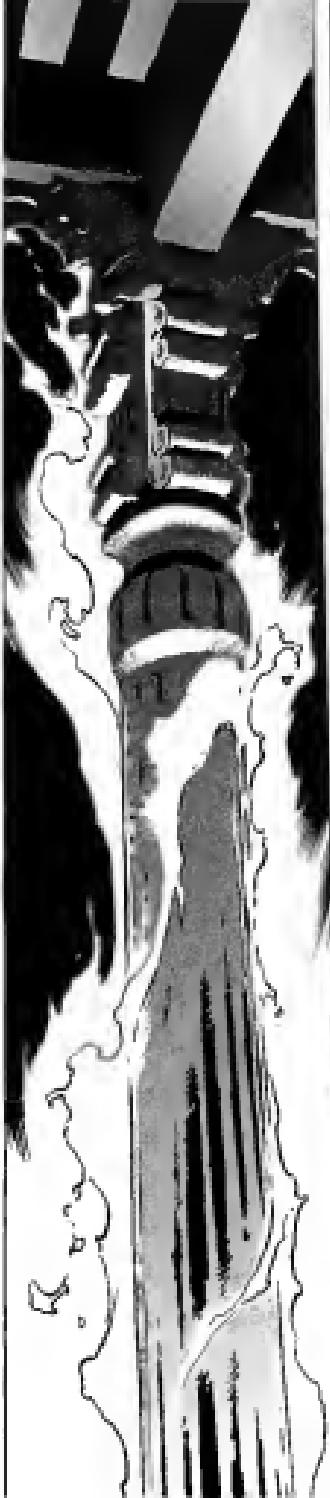
WHAT
DOES IT
MATTER.

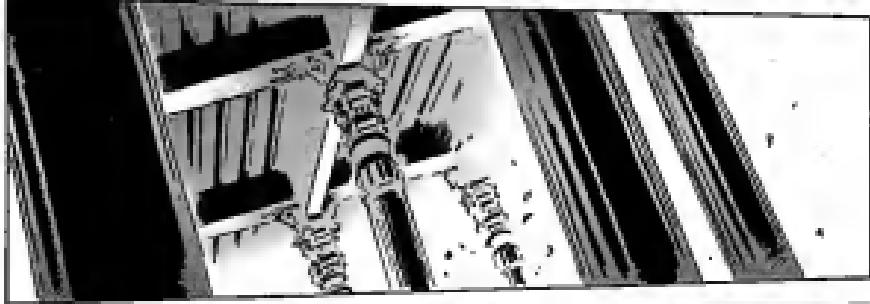
"IT IS MEET THAT
HELLENES SHOULD
RULE OVER
BARBARIANS;
AS IF THEY
THOUGHT THAT THE
BARBARIAN AND
THE SLAVE WERE
BY NATURE ONE!"

THESE PEOPLE
ARE NOTHING
BUT BARBAR-
IANS! AS
ARISTOTELLES
WOULD SAY,



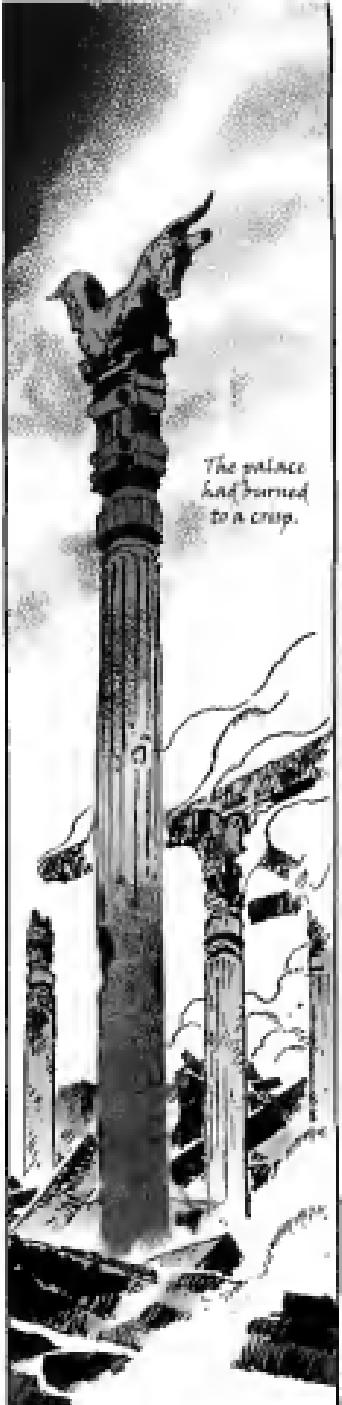
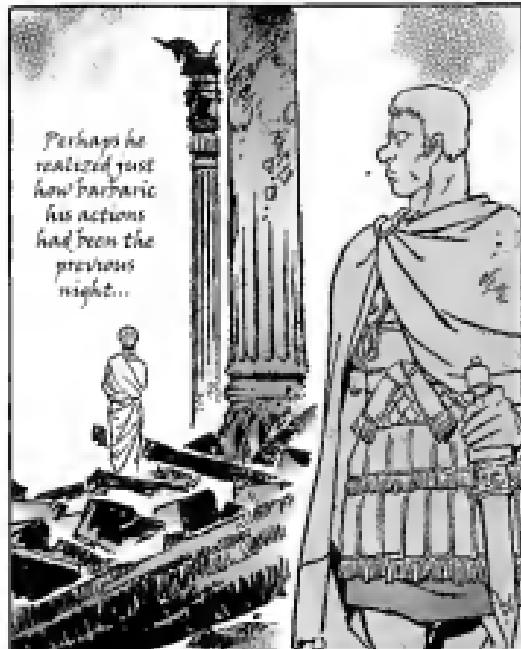












Word had spread that Darius was at the summer capital of Ecbatana, waiting for a chance to strike.

But he could not afford to brood over the events for long.

It was not surprising that Darius had used it as his base since his defeat at Gaugamela.

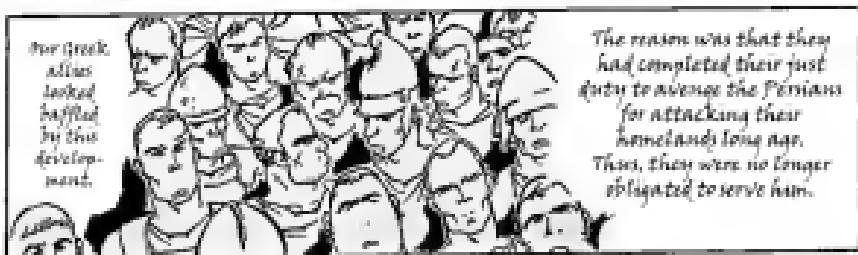
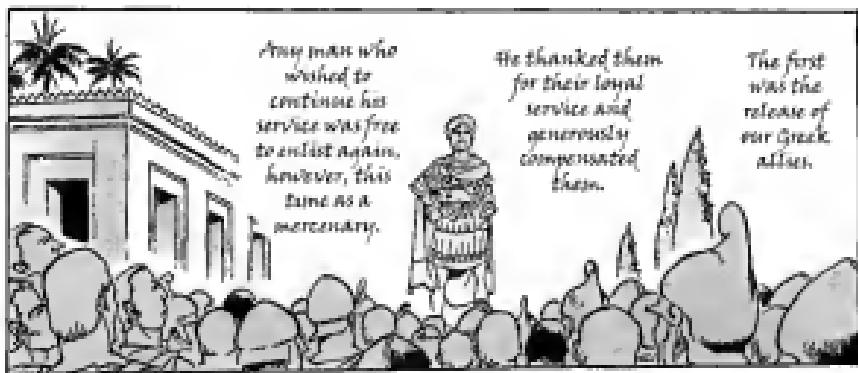
Situated by a fertile plateau, Ecbatana was a rich and strategic city controlling the passage across Persia.

Once again, a swift end to our Persian campaign was denied.

Upon arriving at Ecbatana, we were dismayed to hear Darius had fled the city only a few days ago.

Ecbatana proved to be a significant place for 2 reasons.

Nevertheless,



He may have had other reasons for his decision, however...

In his eyes as a historian, the Greek revenge against the Persians was now complete, and there was no need to record the campaign anymore.

He decided to end his work, "The Deeds of Alexandros," with the capture of Ecbatana.

To satrapies and other positions of power.

For one, it was during then when Alexander began to appoint many prominent Persians who had surrendered,

For instance,

The style of his dress, too, began to change.

The traditional custom of Eastern monarchs.

He began wearing a diadem.

...to show himself as Darius' rightful successor...

As well as adopting Persian robes,



Much of the Persian empire still remained beyond our control. Hostile satraps and uprisings were a very real threat.



He wasn't the first Westerner to wear the diadem or don Persian clothes, for the kings of Syracuse were also known for wearing them. However, Alexander's case was different, whether he adopted Persian, Egyptian, or some other culture's customs.

It was imperative that he quickly solidify the control of his new territories.

Whether or not that gamble paid off, I cannot say.

But to think it would lead to that "horrible incident..."

In the end, he simply gambled by prioritizing one problem over the other.

But as critical as the probability of these external threats were, internal threats began to mount as well.

Having travelled so far and showing no signs of trouble, Greece began to slowly rise, only to be worsened by Alexander's "Hellenization."

Half would accompany Alexander, while the other half would be garrisoned at Ecbatana and nearby regions to pacify the Persian heartlands and establish connections with our homeland.



The second reason for Ecbatana's significance was that Alexander split our army of roughly 50,000 into two.

In addition to commanding the garrison, he was also charged with the important duty of managing the spoils of war.



The man assigned to command this other half was none other than Parmenion. It was an agreeable choice for the man who had already been thinking of stepping down from fighting on the frontlines due to his advanced age.

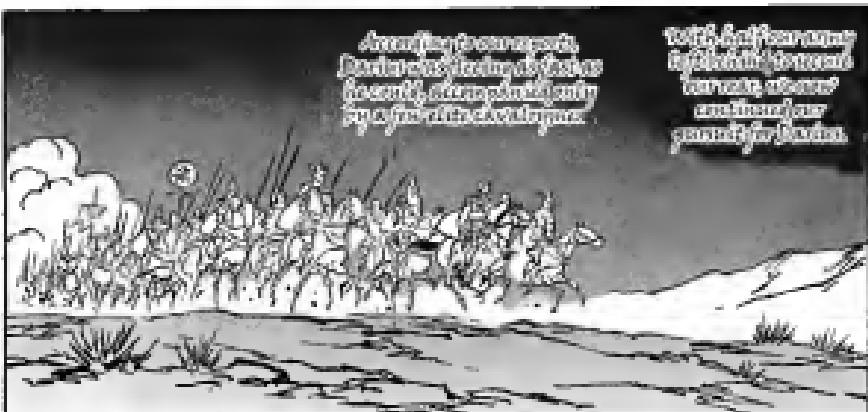
Little did they know at this time that they would never meet again...

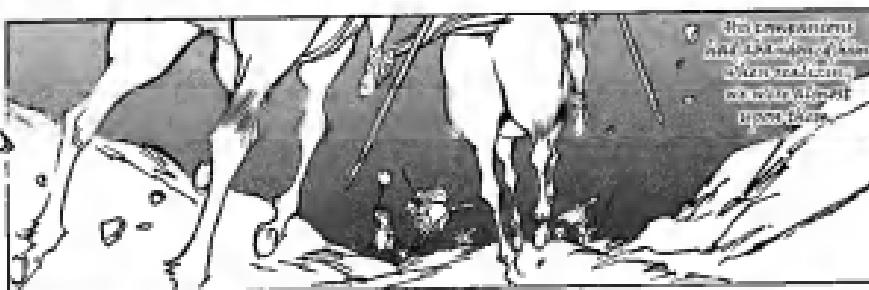
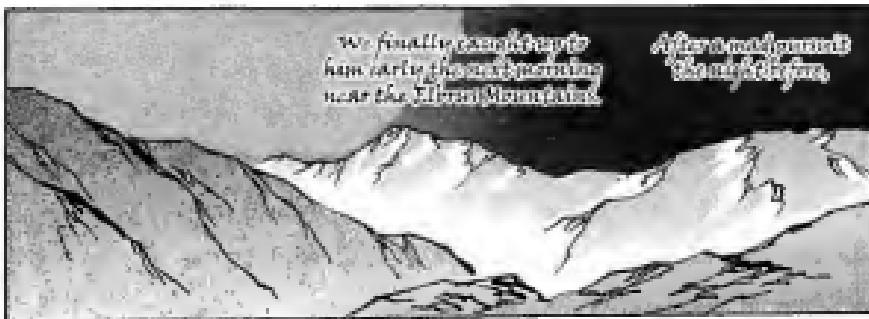


Though Alexander promised that they would rejoin once he had conquered the Caspian Sea,

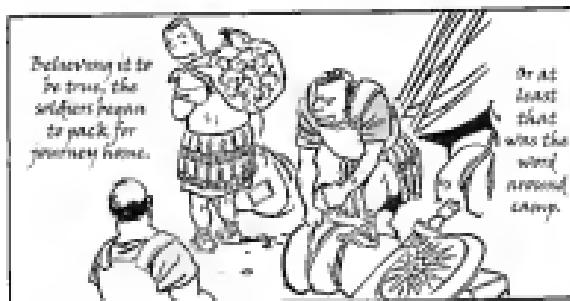
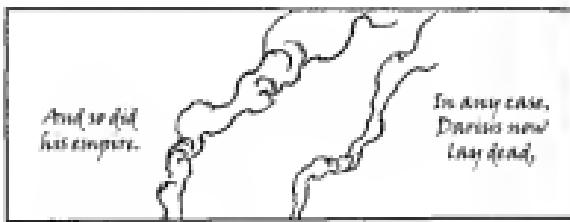
According to sources, Parmenion had already been secretly advancing along the coast of the Caspian Sea.

With his forces established between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, another four years passed before









Darius had been mortally wounded by Bessus, the satrap of Bactria, who fled back to his lands in the East where he proclaimed himself as the new Persian King of Kings.











A dense black and white illustration of a crowd of people gathered around a central banner. The banner is rectangular and oriented vertically, with the text "TO INDIA!" printed on it in a bold, sans-serif font. The crowd consists of numerous individuals, mostly men, depicted in various poses of movement and conversation. Some figures are in the foreground, while others are visible through the layers of the crowd. The style is graphic and dynamic, suggesting a moment of intense activity or protest.

TO INDIA!



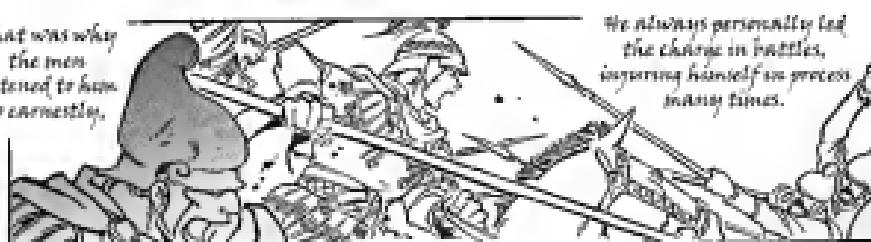
This time, too, was no different.

His speeches were truly a thing to behold. Time and time again, it would rally the troops and allow us to overcome grave situations.



But that of a leader who fought alongside his soldiers.

A speech not of poets or politicians,



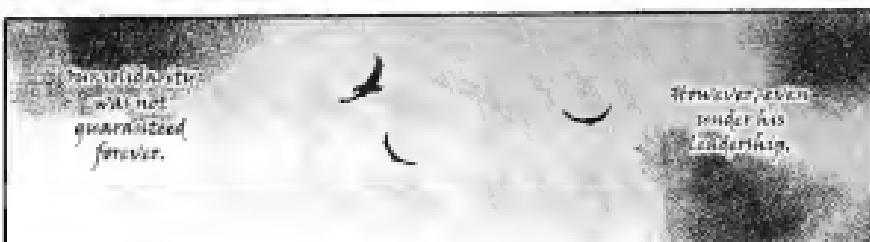
That was why the men listened to him so earnestly,

He always personally led the charge in battles, exposing himself in person many times.



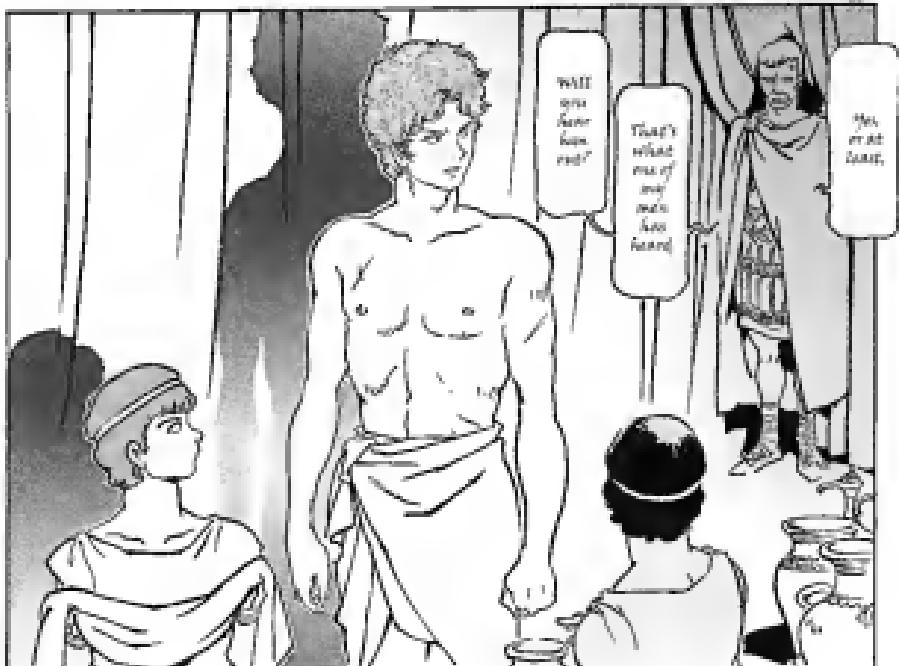
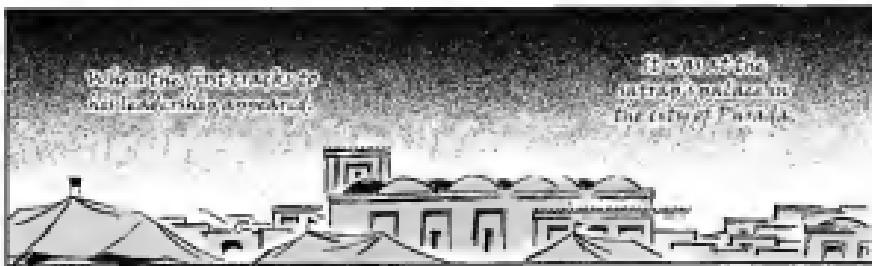
And dared to challenge the impossible.

Followed him so far away from their homes,

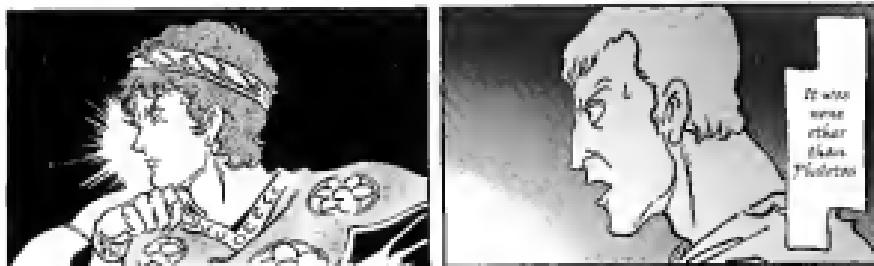


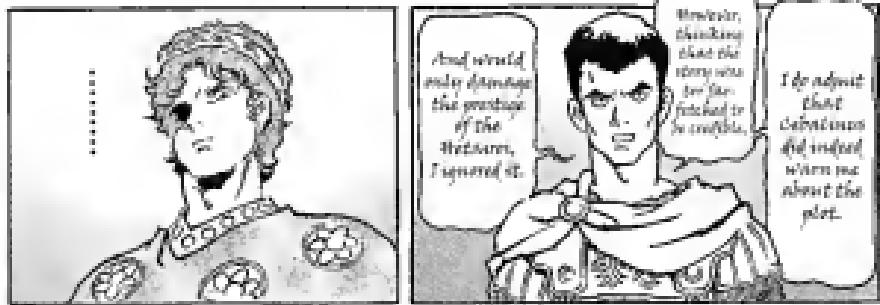
Successes will not guarantee forever.

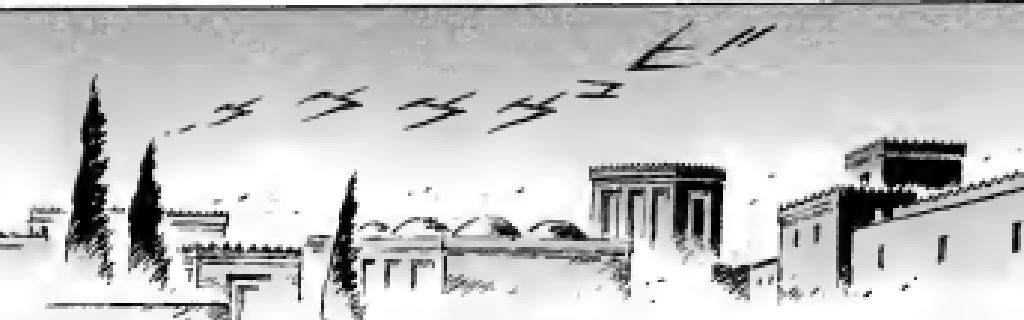
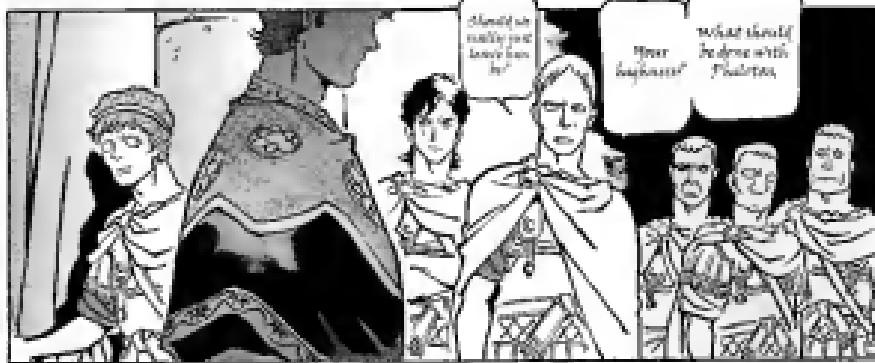
However, even under his leadership,

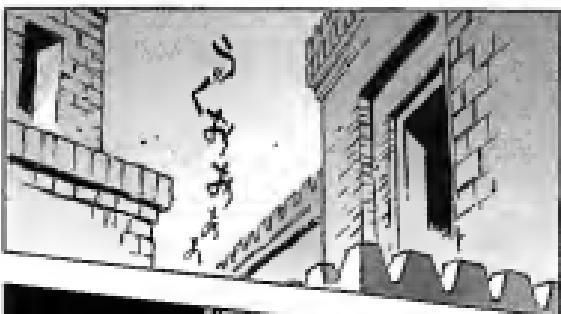




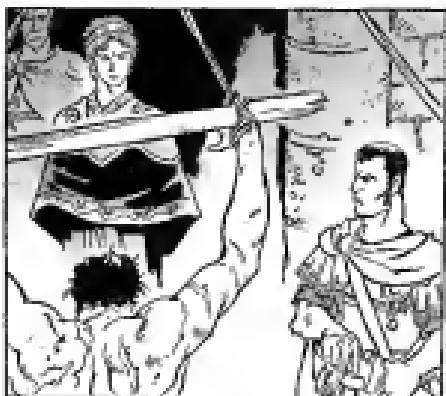












But his co-conspirators were all summarily executed.

Philotas was executed for his rather ambiguous connections to Darius' plot. As for Darius, he committed suicide before he could be brought to trial.

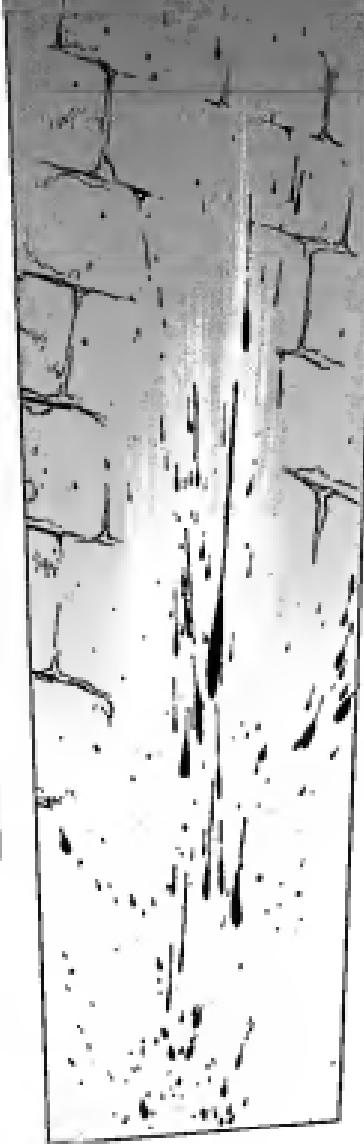
It was assumed that he would surely try to avenge the ignominious death of his son when he heard the news.

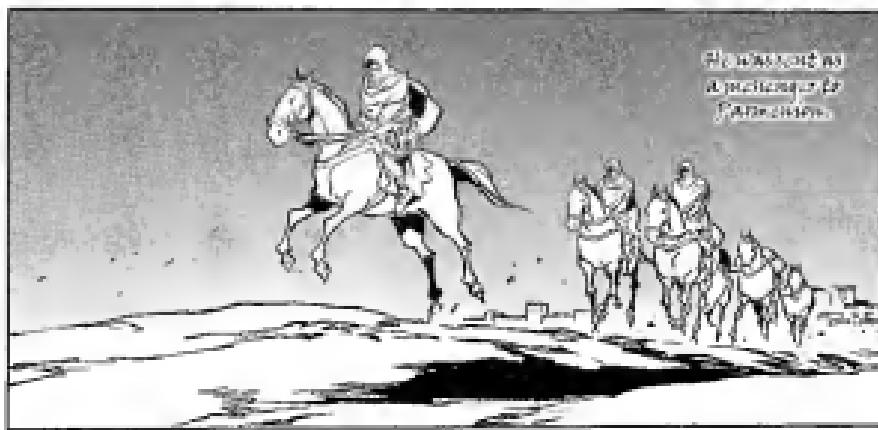
The affair was far from settled, however, for Parmenion commanded 20,000 troops in Ecbatana.

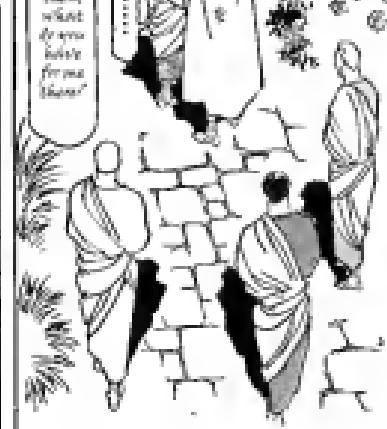
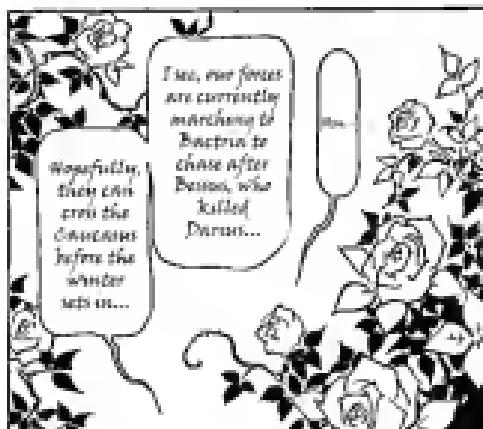
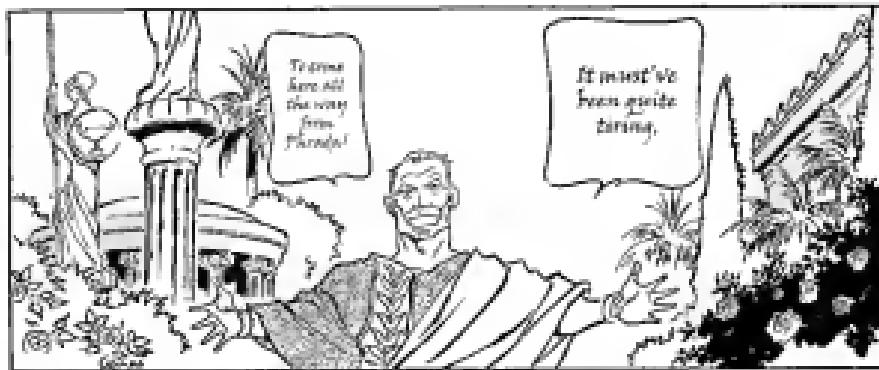
It was a scenario that Alexander had to prevent at all costs.

A general as well-respected as Parmenion rebelling would surely tear apart Macedon in two...

A veteran Hellenic guard and long-time friend of Parmenion was used to settle this crisis preemptively.



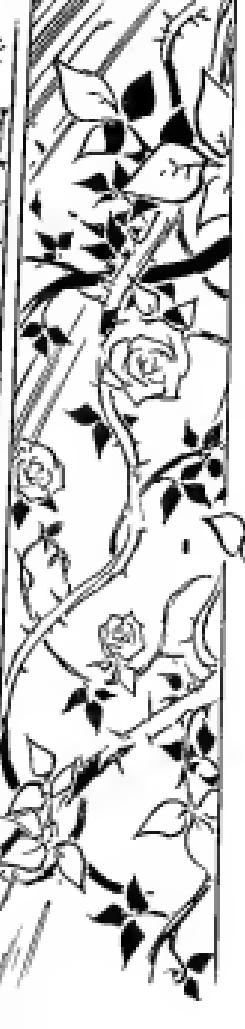
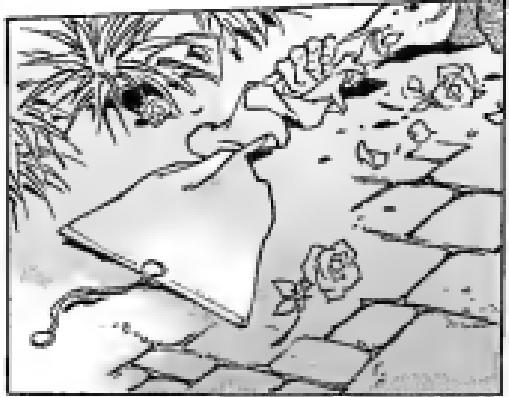
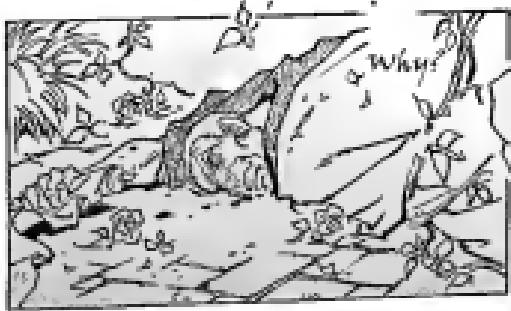




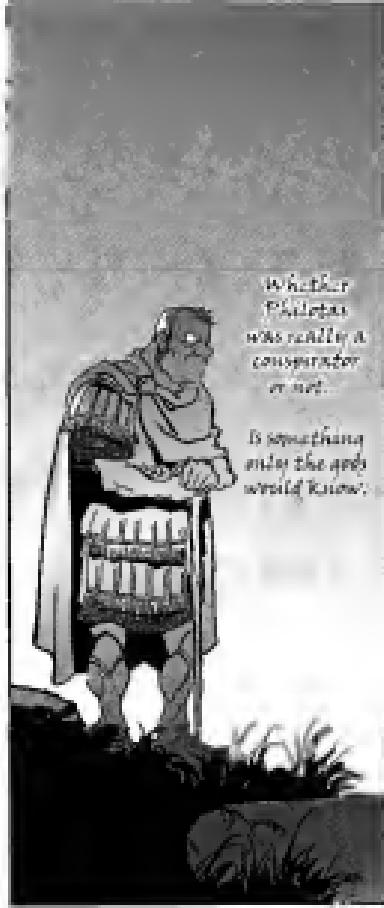








Parmenion, a most loyal and well-respected general who had served Macedonia since the days of Philippus II, was assassinated on the orders of Alexandros.





It's possible
that he had
been looking
for a chance
to make an
example out
of someone...

with the rebellion of
Satibarzanes, the troops
were beginning to
question his leadership.



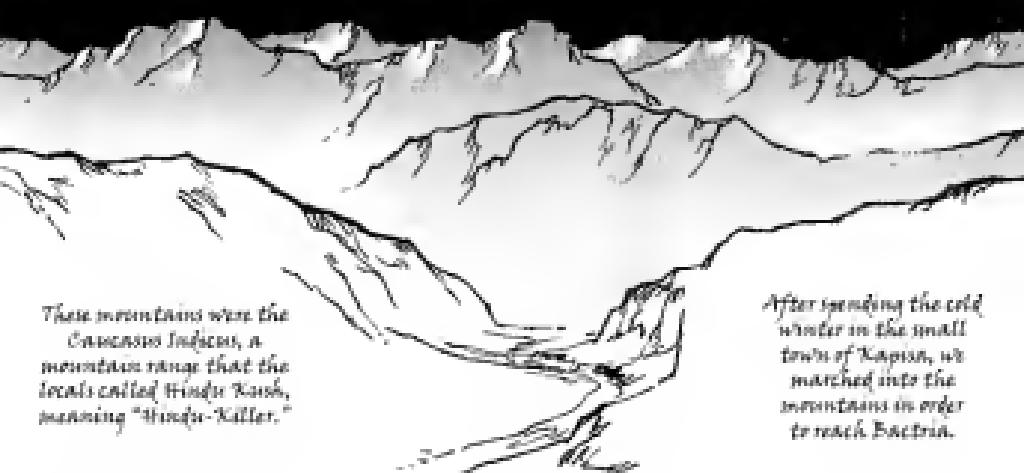
For the time being,
solidarity was
restored once more...

Though Parmenion's
assassination had stirred
up some trouble in
Bactria, that too,
was easily settled.



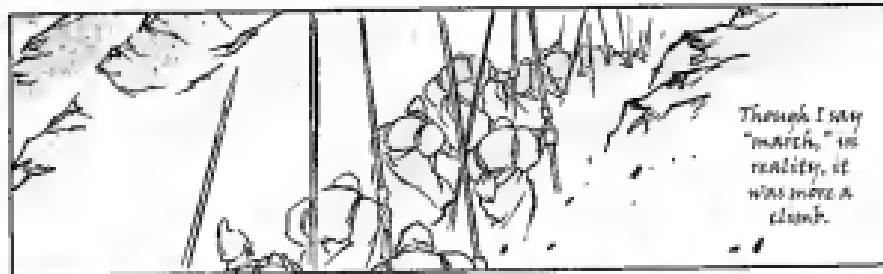
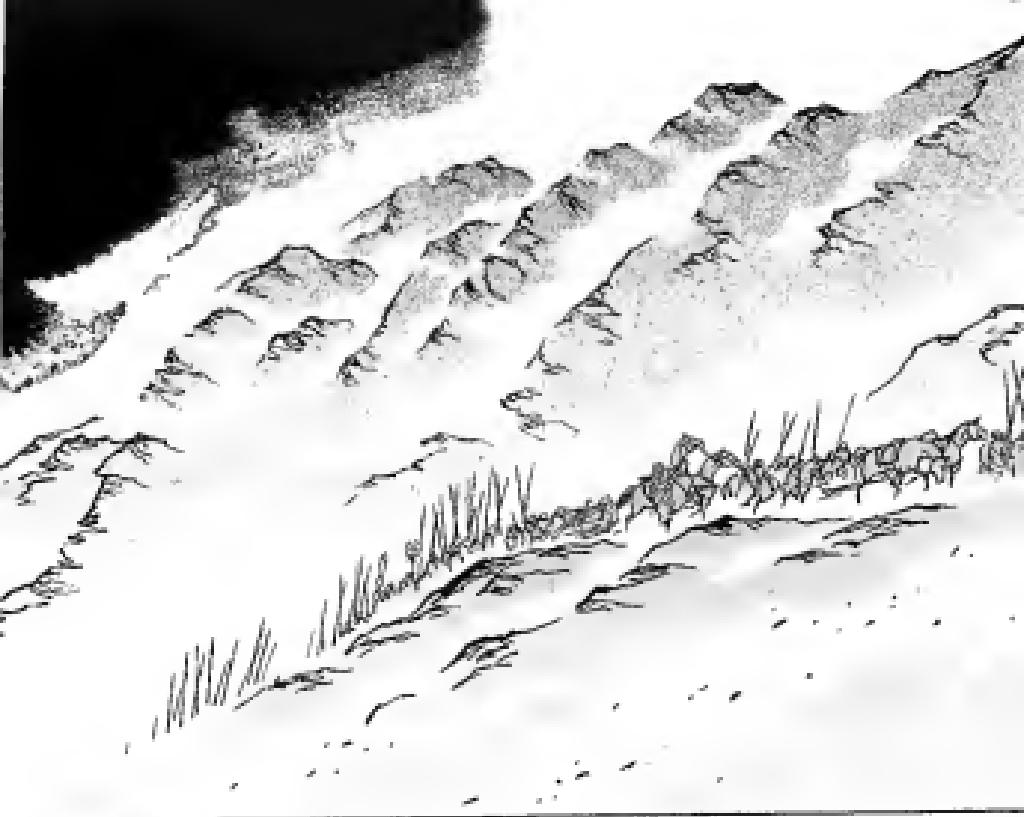
Passing
through
Kandahar
and
Kabul.

By autumn,
we had reached
the plains of
Arachosia.

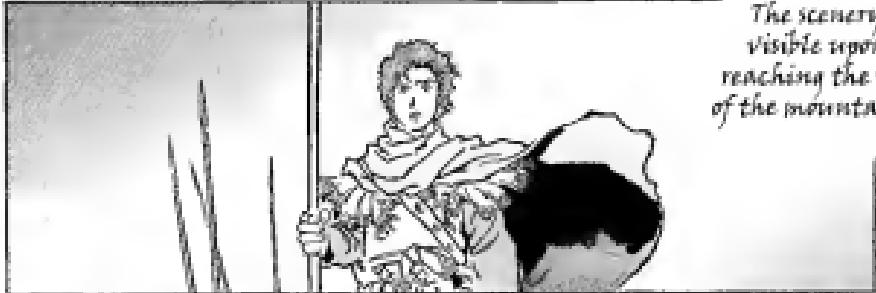


These mountains were the
Caucasus Indicus, a
mountain range that the
locals called Hindu Kush,
meaning "Thunder-Killer."

After spending the cold
winter in the small
town of Kapisa, we
marched into the
mountains in order
to reach Bactria.



The scenery visible upon reaching the top of the mountains.



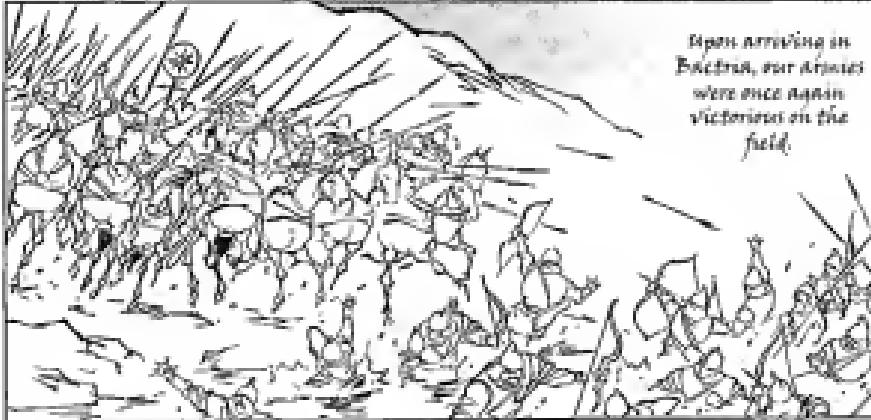
Revealed, only an endless stretch of mountains...



The world was far larger than any of us had imagined...

Neither India nor oceans could still be seen...





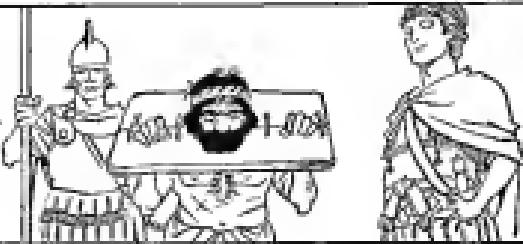
Upon arriving in Bactria, our armies were once again victorious on the field.



Bessus had self-proclaimed himself as Artaxerxes VI, the new Persian King of Bactria, but he proved to be incompetent. He was never close to being a match for our arms.



Upon hearing that we had crossed the Hindu Kush, he gave up trying to face us head-on and instead fled further west.



Who turned him over to us.

But before long, he was betrayed by his own people.

We thought
our troubles
were now no
more.

With the
difficult journey
to Bactria now
behind us and
Darius captured,

Our mission
came to a
swift conclusion.

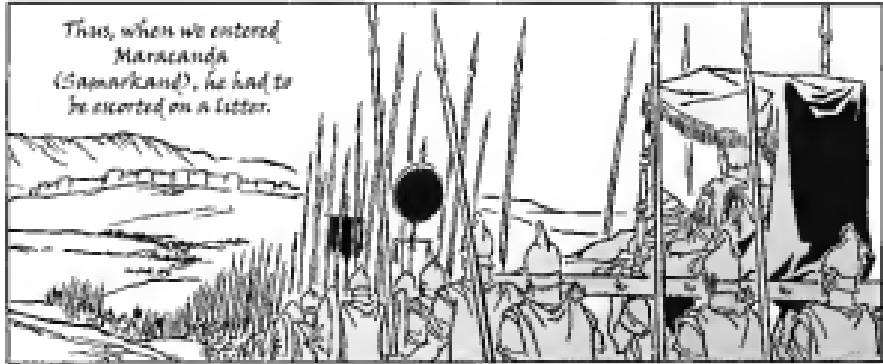
But rather from
the neighbouring
Scythians and
Sogdians who felt
threatened by
our advance.

But the real
challenge
came not from
the Bactrians

In one
of these battles,
an arrow
struck
Alexandre,
breaking
his fibula.

Through ill-organized
thin barbarians fought
fiercely and made
inevitable surprise
raids against us.

Thus, when we entered Maracanda (Samarkand), he had to be escorted on a litter.



From Maracanda, we marched farther North, reaching the Jaxartes River (Syr Darya), which once served as the Northern borders of the Achaemenid Persian Empire.

But even when injured, he did not think of stopping.



Here, he founded another city, which he named Alexandria-Eschate (Alexandria the Furthest).



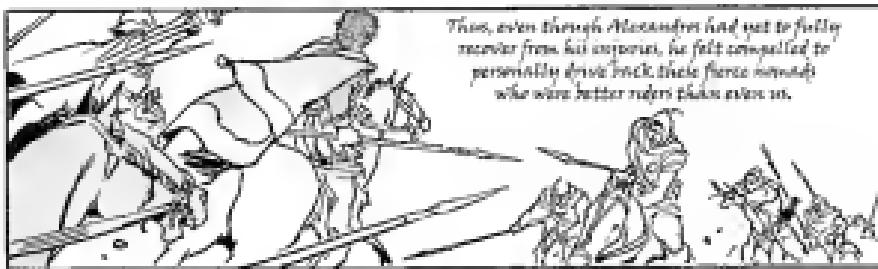
Like Cyrus 200 years before him, Alexandros decided to not go North any further.

Even so, the Scythian forces remained stationed just across the Jaxartes River and refused to retreat.

Ordering the construction of a vast brick wall, he intended to use this new city in Sogdiana as a base of defense against the Scythians.



Thus, even though Alexander had yet to fully recover from his injuries, he felt compelled to personally drive back these fierce nomads who were better riders than even us.



Over 2000 of our troops stationed at Maracanda were annihilated by the Scythians, after being lured into an ambush by the Zaravhan River.

Although this Battle of Jaxartes ended as a decisive victory for us,



As we spent the winter in Bactria (Balkhi), morale was at an all-time low.

Thus did our 8th year of campaign pass under a great victory and loss.

Then 20,000-strong reinforcements.

It was under these dire circumstances,



Arrived from Macedonia, led by Neearchos.



And would pull through for his comrades no matter the circumstance. Alexander's delight was hardly surprising.

Another close companion since our childhood days at Macedonia, Neorachus was honest and gentle.



The Northern Scythian tribes began to cause hostilities and Pharnomenes, the King of Chonamnia, came seeking an alliance with us.

Thus, the rest of the winter passed with us in more joyful spirits.

They were led by Spitamenes, a former Sogdian subordinate of Bessus.

However, much of the local Scythians and Sogdians still saw us as foreign invaders and continued to fight back.

In fact we regrettably realized too late, when he annihilated one of our contingents at Zeravshan River, as I mentioned previously.

Unlike his former master Bessus, Spitamenes was a strong-willed warrior who proved to be a worthy foe.



**With your army
of 30,000 men
you can capture
the Persian Empire.**

**With your army
against
Persia, you
will change
the world.**

**LEARN MORE
ABOUT ALEXANDER
THE GREAT**

**Known for his
ability to quickly
conquer lands
and cities,
Alexander
the Great**

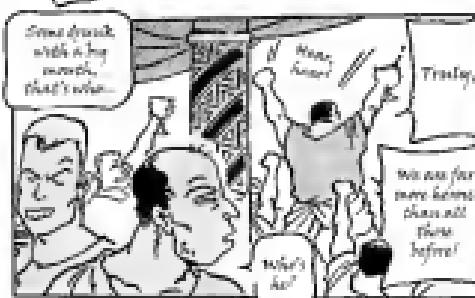
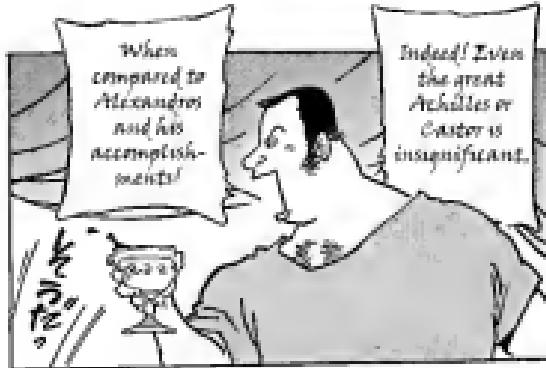
**With over one million
infantry, 500
elephants, and the
native irrigation
systems, he could
easily incorporate
Persia into his empire.
Fascinating!**

ALEXANDROS!

**ALL HAIL
OUR KING
AND HERO,**

**AS GREAT
AS OUR
KING?**

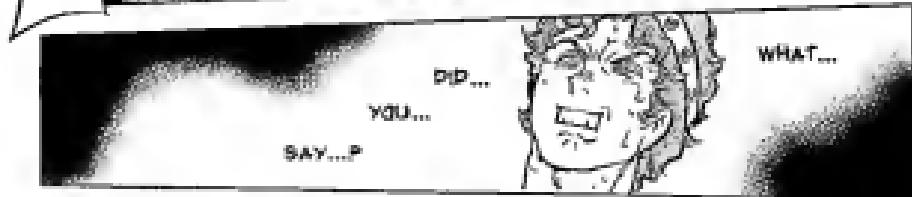
**HAS THERE EVER
BEEN ANOTHER
IN THE HISTORY
OF GREECE,**













IT WAS
PHILIPPOS
WHO BUILT
THE ARMY
YOU'RE SO
PROUD OF
FROM THE
GROUND UP!

JUST WHOSE
SHOULDERS
DO YOU
THINK
YOU'RE
STANDING
ON?!

YOU'D BE
NOTHING! NOT A
KING,
A SHAHAN-
SHA NOR A
PHARAOH!

IF NOT
FOR YOUR
FATHER
AND THE
MEN OF
HIS GEN-
ERATION!

YOU
WOULDN'T
HAVE
ACCOM-
PLISHED
A THING.

AS A LOYAL RETAINER
OF YOUR FATHER,
I, CLETTUS THE BLACK,
SHAN'T STAND FOR YOUR
DISRESPECTFUL WORDS!

NOOOOO!!!

WHOM YOU
COWARDLY
ASSASSINATED.

THAT
INCLUDES
PAR-
MENION.

20000!

YOU ASK HOW
YOUR FATHER
WOULD PAGE
IF HE WERE
STILL ALIVE?

I'LL
GLADLY
ANSWER
YOU!

SO THAT THEY
WOULD ADOPT
OUR CUSTOMS
INSTEAD OF
THE OTHER
WAY AROUND!

HE WOULD
NEVER
STOOP SO
LOW AS TO
PARADING
AROUND,
DRESSED
LIKE SOME
EFFEMI-
NATE
PERSIAN
TYRANT!

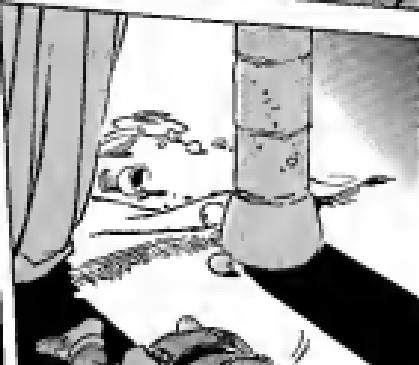
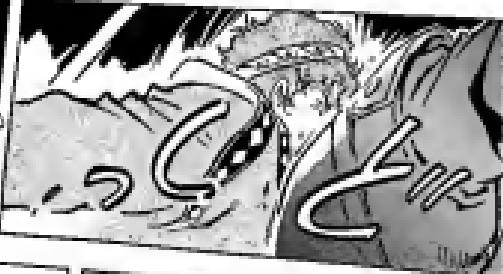
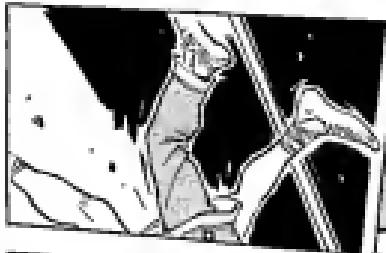
DON'T
SAY HIS
NAME!

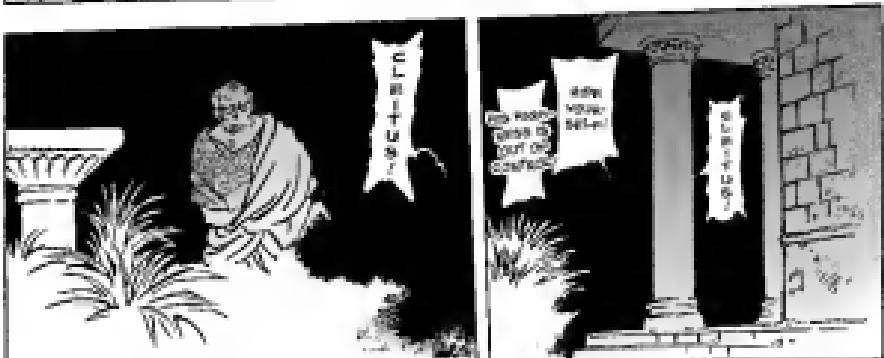
HE WOULD'VE
CRUSHED
DARIUS AND
CONQUERED
THE PERSIAN
EMPIRE
WITHOUT A
DOUBT!

HE WOULD NOT
SPREAD ONLY
GREEK THAT,
TO THE
BARBARIANS,

CLEITUS!

c...

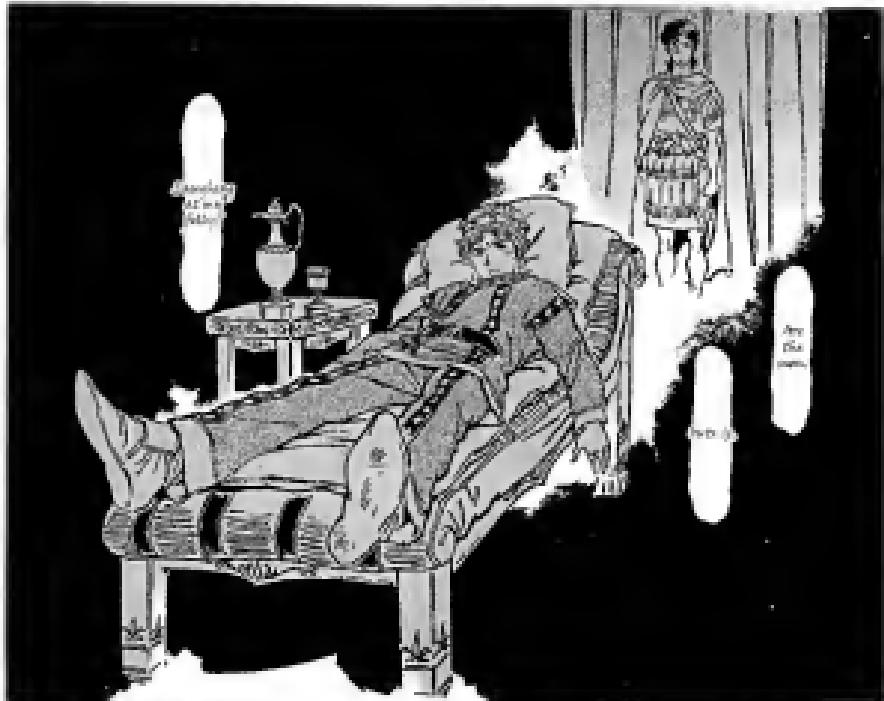
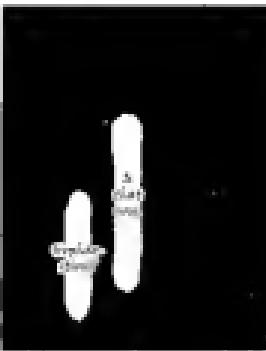


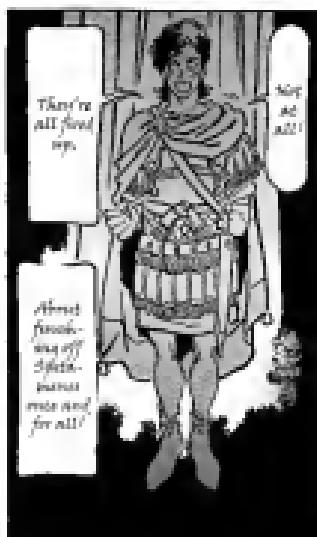


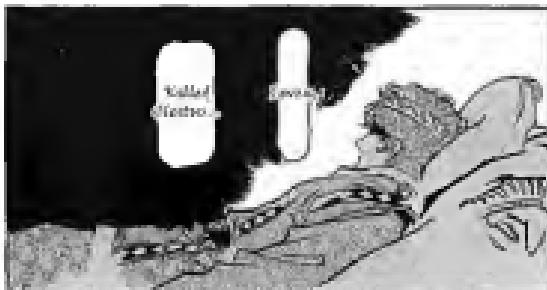


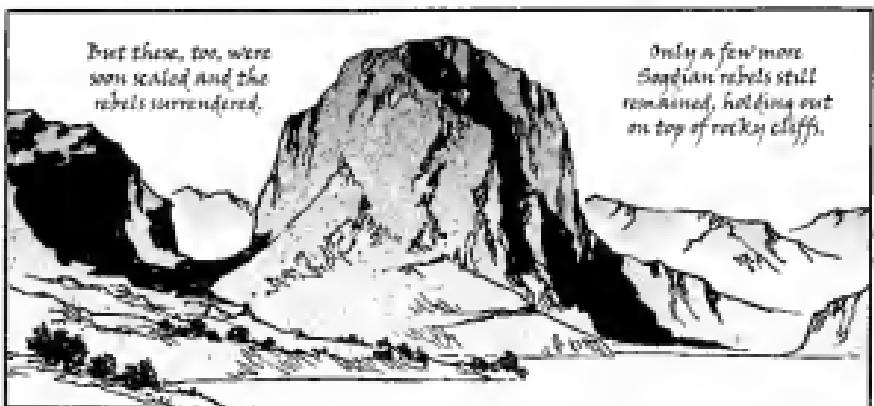














Among the rebels captured in this siege was Roxana, the daughter of the Bactrian rebel leader.



Roxana quickly attracted Alexander's affections.



In any case, with the arrival of a wife, the potential problem of securing a heir to the Macedonian throne seemed over...

Some even wondered whether we had fought such a grueling campaign in Bactria just to secure a Bactrian wife for our king...



It was not long before he took her as his first wife.

Many of us felt happy for the new couple, but others were disapproving.

Already having adopted Eastern clothing, Alexander set out to further establish himself as the new rightful successor to the Persian Empire.

However, there was still a more pressing problem at hand.



The next method was the use of proskynesis.



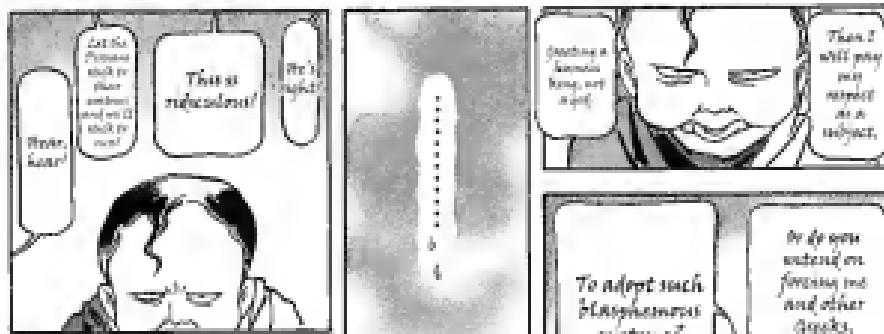
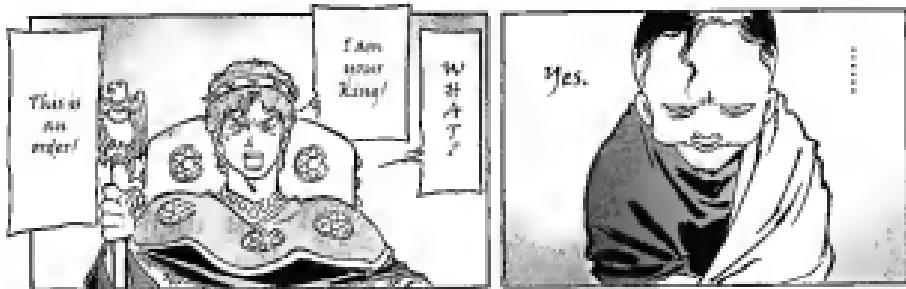
For us Greeks and Macedonians, bowing and prostration were only reserved for the gods.



The traditional greeting for Persian kings, one would blow a kiss with his hand while bowing or prostrating depending on one's rank.

But not wanting to offend our king, we had no choice but to go along with it.



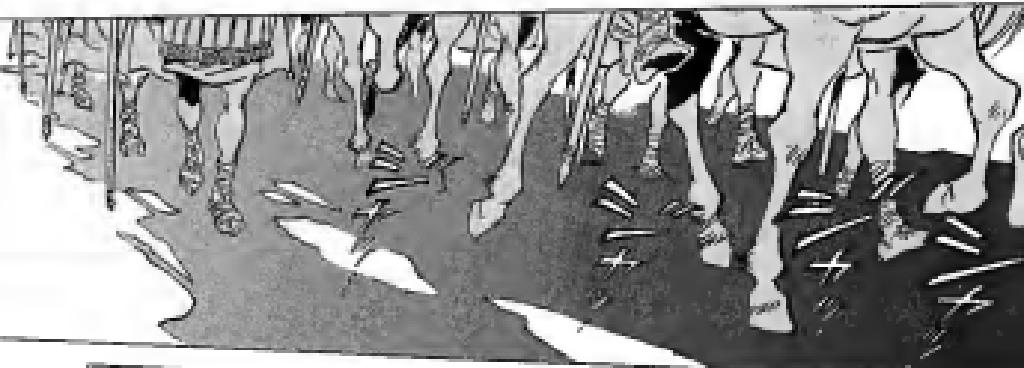
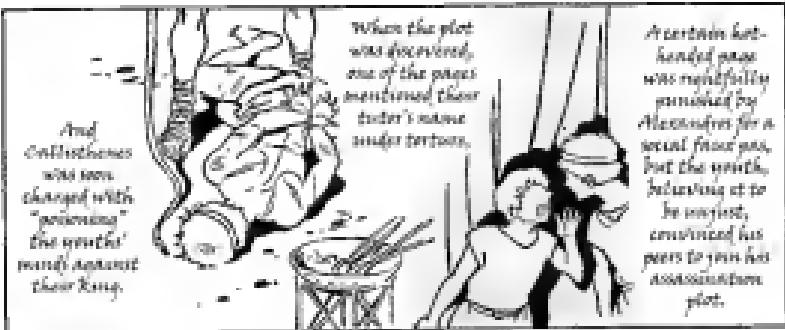


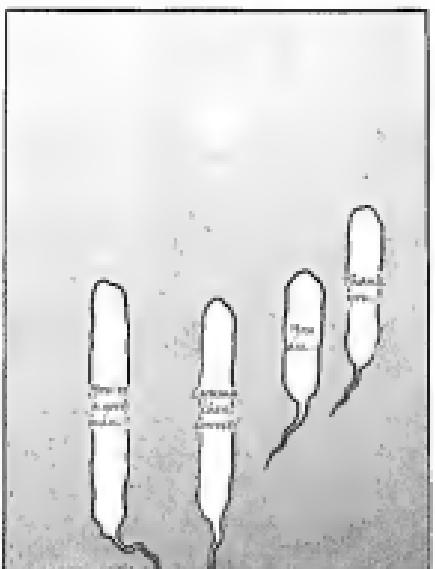
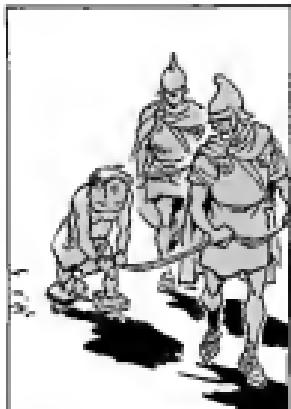


Although Callisthenes' force injections spared us from this barbaric Persian custom,



That was how our heroes ended up in chains...

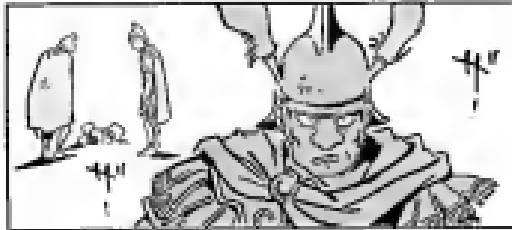
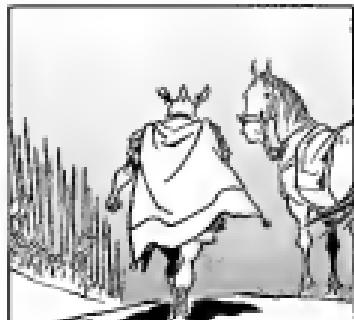


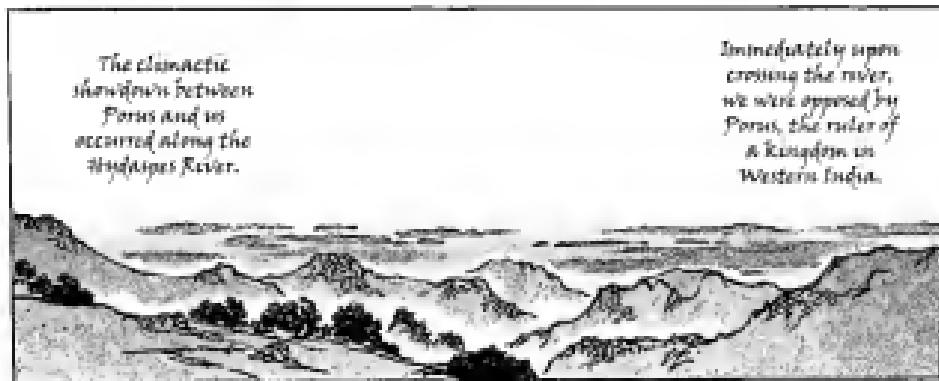
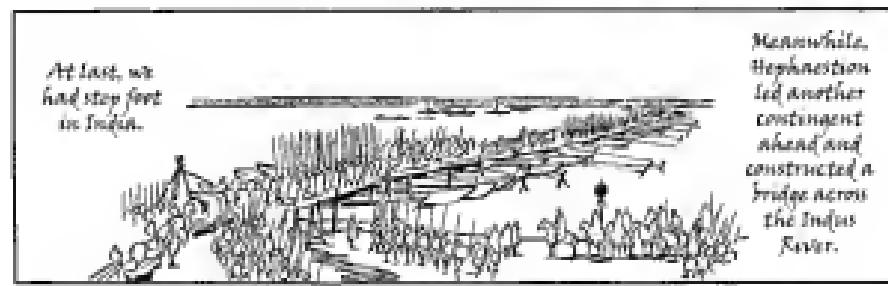
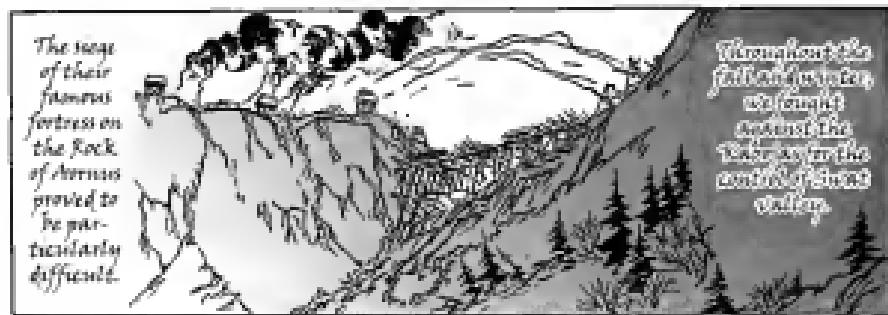






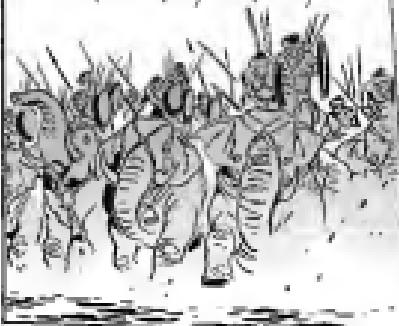
BOOM! Now! Long are you planning on remaining?







We had never faced such a large number before. Perseus had brought several hundred elephants to complement his already large and well-disciplined army.



Although this was not the first time we faced elephants,

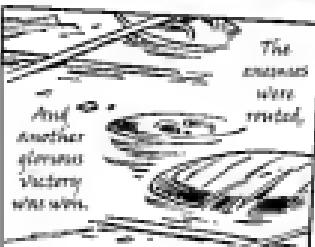
while others had their legs hacked off by the enemy animals.



Their elephants trampled many of us.



But the famous Macedonian infantry lived up to their reputation once again.

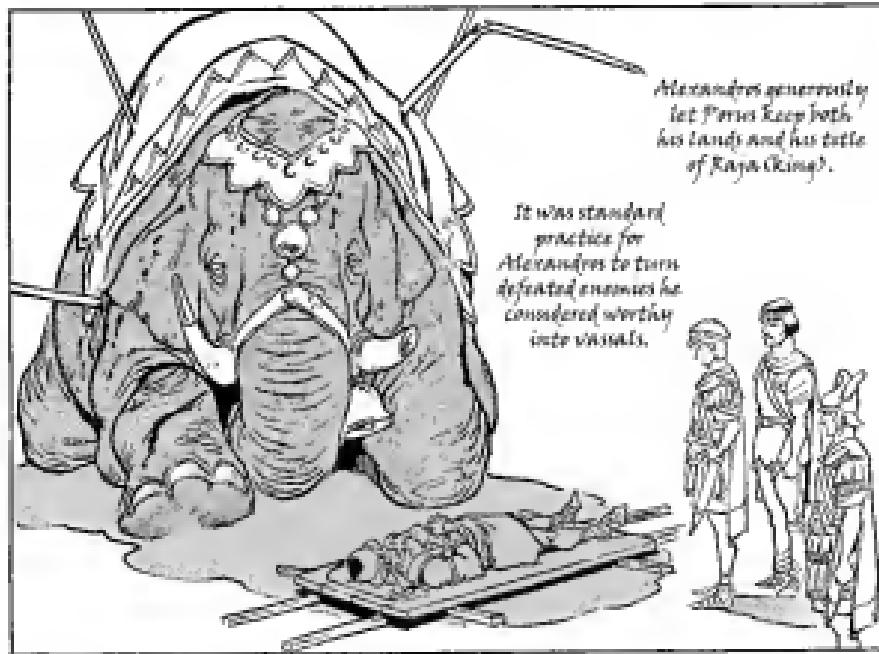
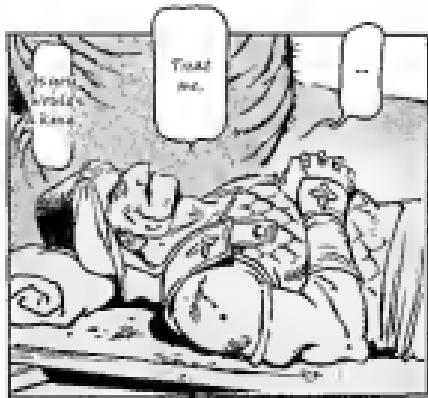


The enemies were routed.

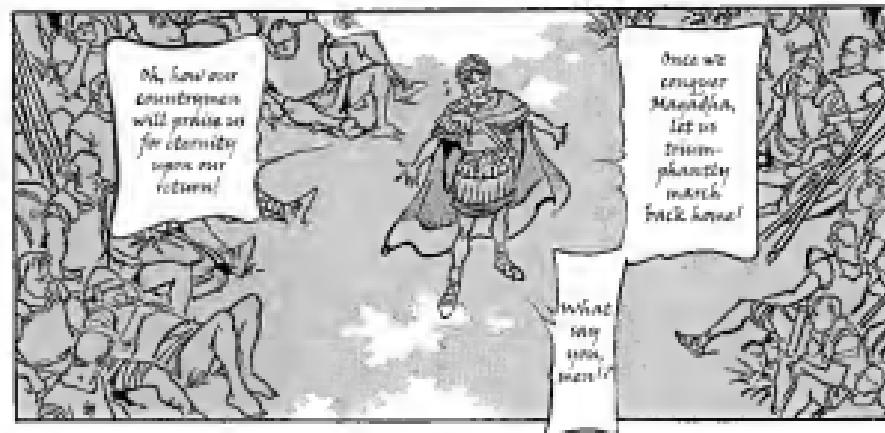
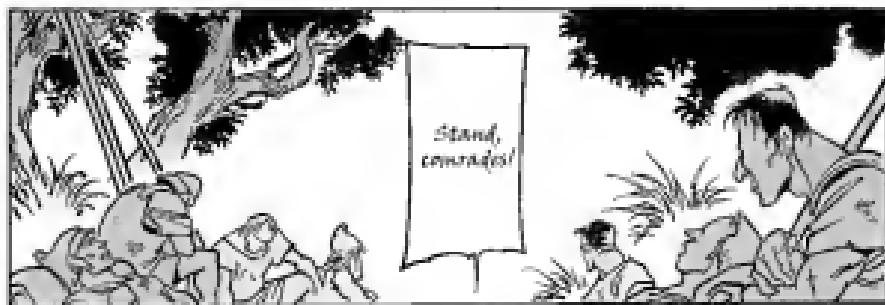
And another glorious victory was won.



And when Alexander led a surprise attack on their flank after crossing the river,









WHAT'S GOTTEN INTO YOU MEN?



It was the old general Cæcium who put these silent emotions into words.



"We desire no further glory nor riches."



Though the soldiers did not dare speak, their faces plainly said, "We wish to go home."



"Do not lead us now against our will, for our hearts are set."



A lengthy, moving response was given, which in its conclusion ended,

"We are afraid we must let you go unaccompanied."



"O Alexander, if you cannot change your mind and moist advance no matter what."



The speech
given by the
faithful
veteran
Cameo who
dared to
admonish
Alexander

Second to last,
he stopped his
host.

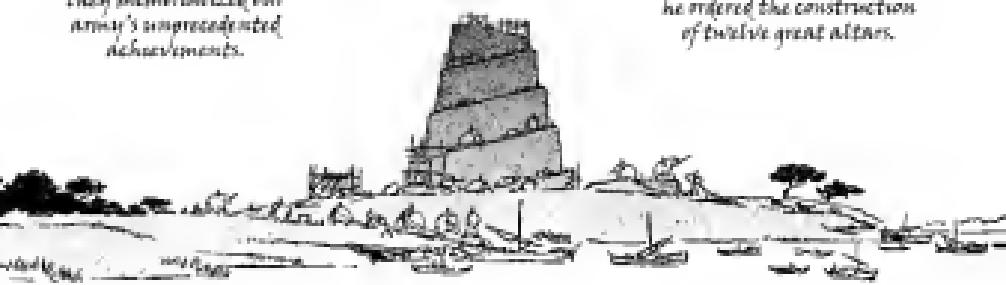
He kept to
himself and
gazed at the
other side of
the river for
several days...

Trapped
painfully between
his obstinate
ambition and the
heartful plan
of his men,



Erected at the furthest
reach of our conquests,
they memorialized our
army's unprecedented
achievements.

But he yielded at last and at
the banks of the Hypanis river,
he ordered the construction
of twelve great altars.



It was not long
after that Cœsus
succumbed to
an illness.

Regrettably,



Was not a
peaceful one, for
there were still
many native
tribes hostile to us.

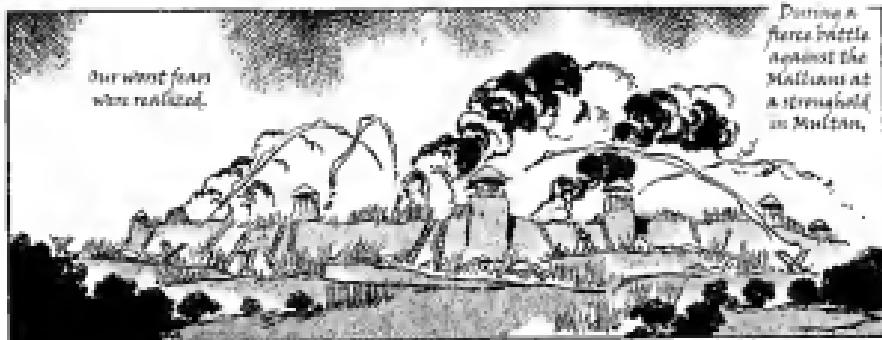
Our
journey
back
home.



Much
Indian blood
was shed
along our
return.

As if to vent
out his
frustrations
from the
forced early
retreat, he
mercilessly
killed all
who resisted.







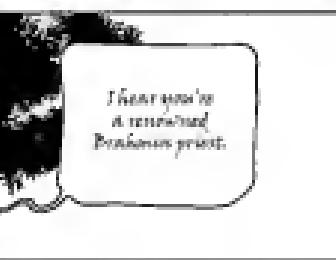
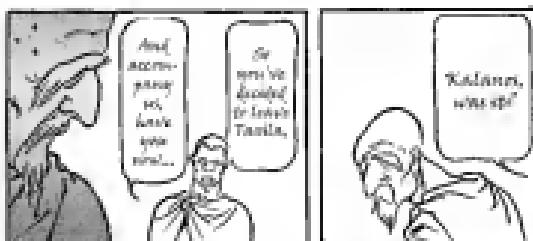
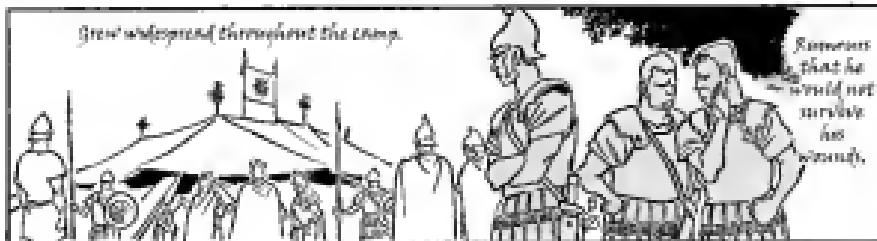


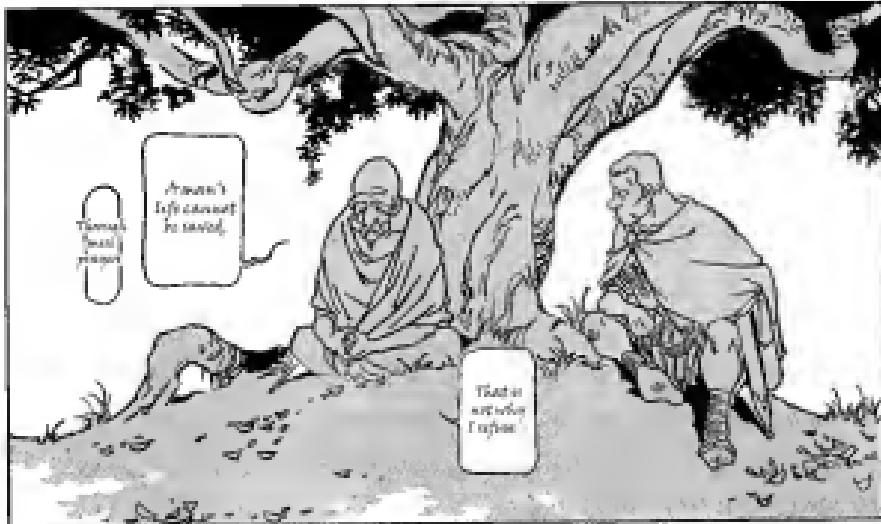




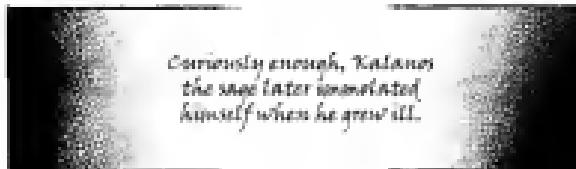
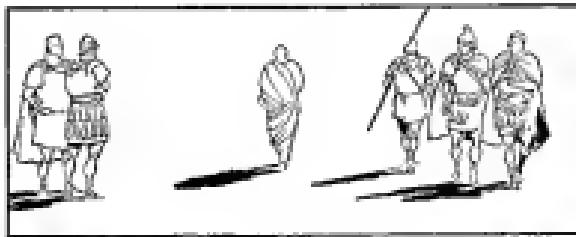


The arrow had penetrated deep.

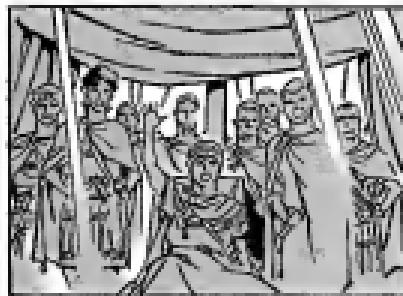
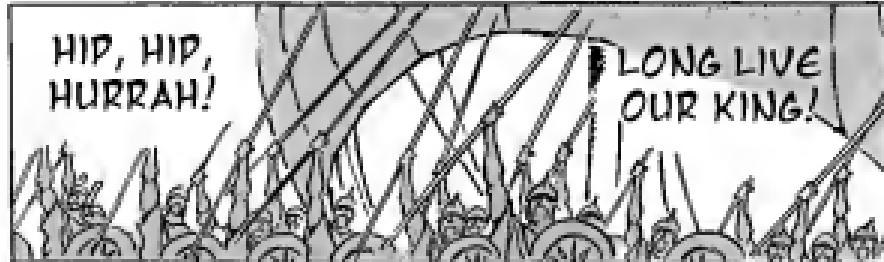
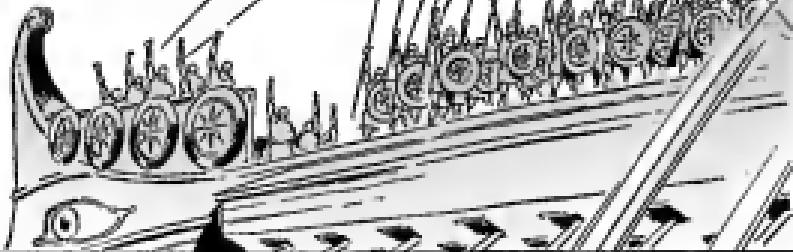








ALL HAIL ALEXANDROS!



using local ships as well as constructing many of our own, we sailed down South along the Indus River.



To discover a sea route connecting India to the Persian heartland.

In light of this, a fleet under the command of Nearchus was sent out.

The Indus River led us east for a great way. It was not connected to the Nile River so we unfortunately had to travel.



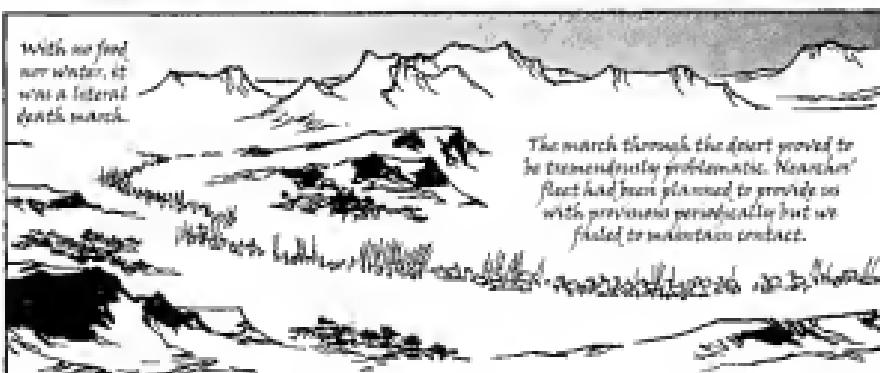
The other contingent, led by Alexander, would take the Southern pass through the Iranian desert.

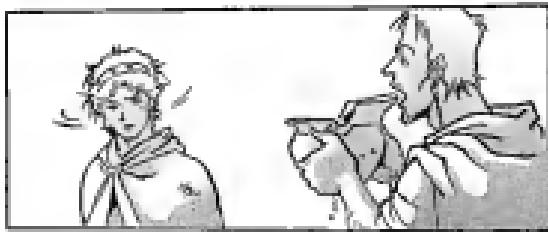
As for our Army, we were split into two contingents. One would land one contingent along the Northern route to Babylon by passing through Characene.

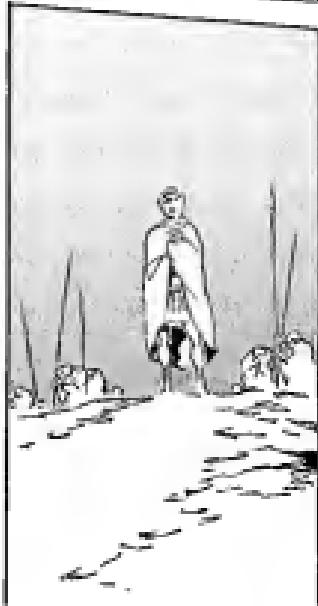
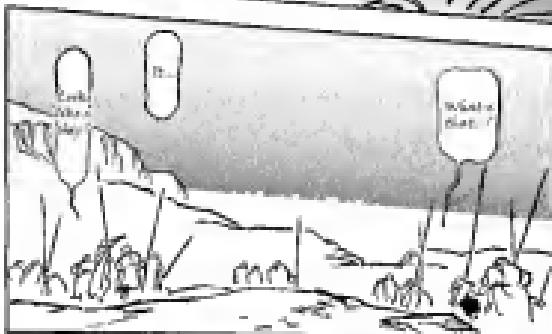


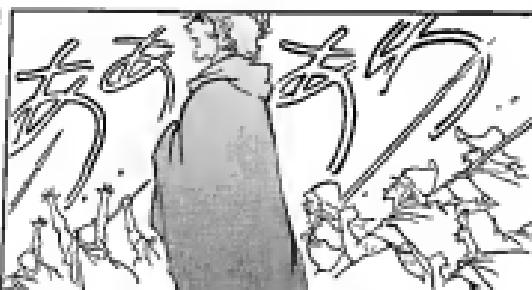
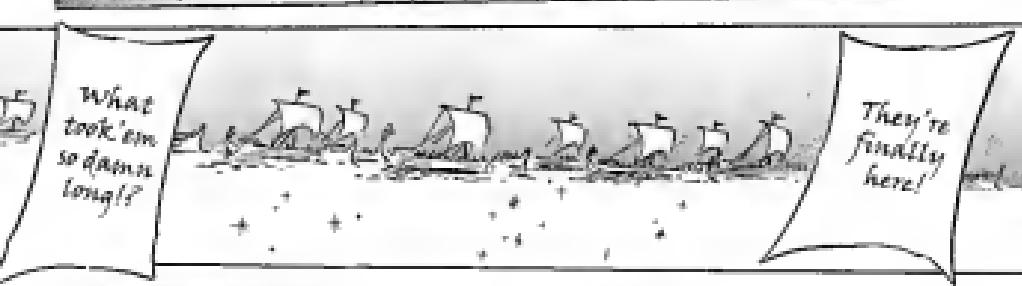
With no food over winter, it was a literal death march.

The march through the desert proved to be tremendously problematic. Nearchus' fleet had been planned to provide us with provisions periodically but we failed to maintain contact.











Having overcome our final labour, we reunited with Craterus' army and arrived at Persepolis.

Six years had already passed since we left the burnt remnants of this city.



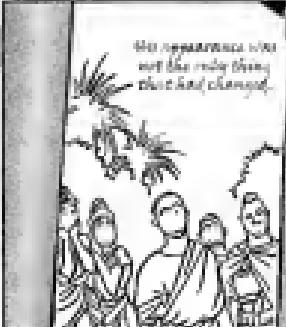
As if regretting all the mistakes he had made during the past six long years.

Alexander silently stared at the ruins of the royal palace.



Where he concerned himself with the administration of his new empire for the first time.

By the next year, we were in Susa,

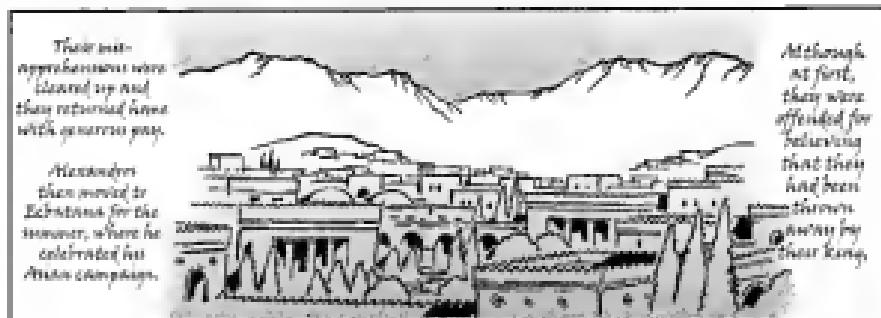
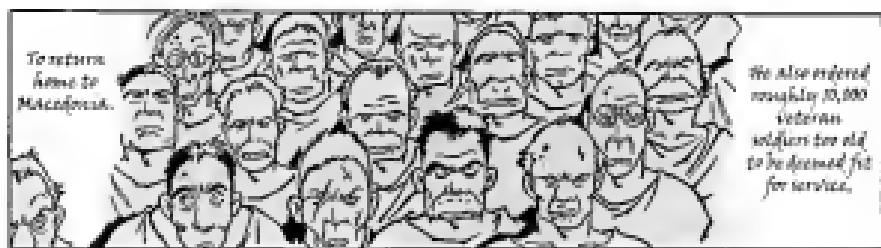


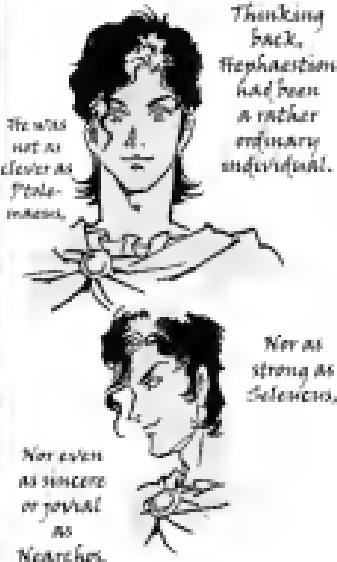
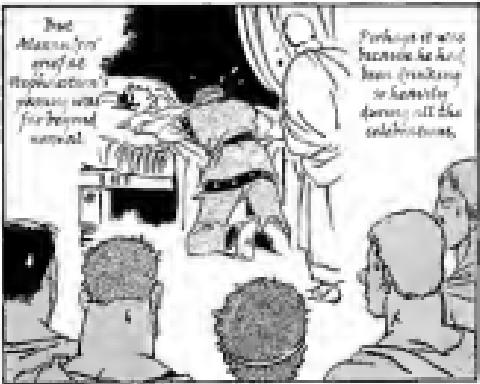
The appearance was not the only thing that had changed.

Many who had served how much Alexander missed reward of Darius with his adoption of Persian dress.



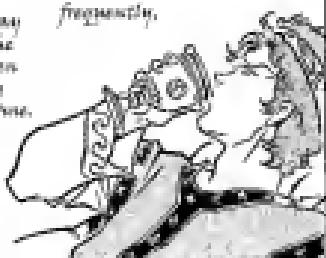
NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH HER MOTHER, THE WIFE OF DARIUS, ALSO NAMED STATIRA





whether day or night, he could be seen drinking undiluted wine.

He started drinking even more frequently.



Though King drinking had always been his one true flaw,



When we entered Babylon the following year, even the grandeur and beauty of this ancient capital could not dissuade him from his unhealthy habit.



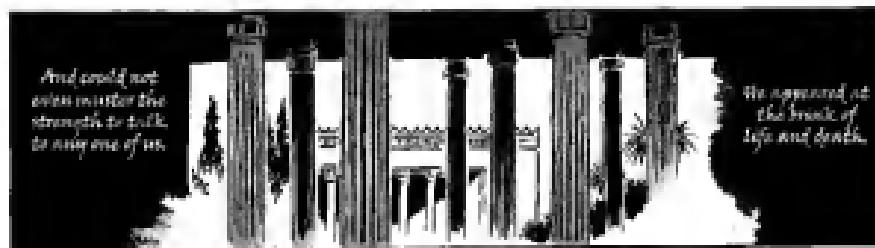
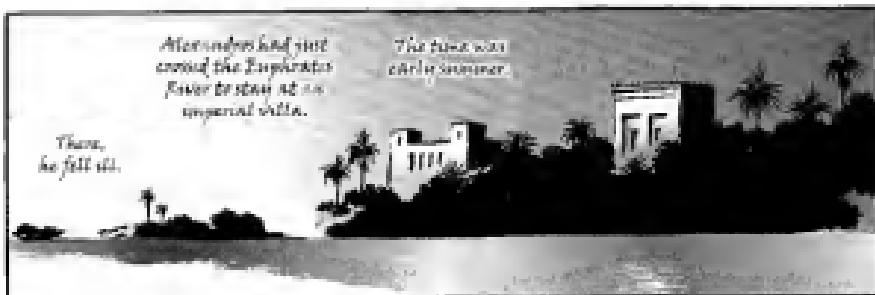
He had already begun planning for a new campaign.

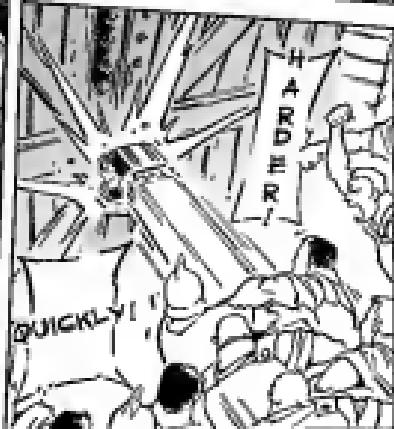
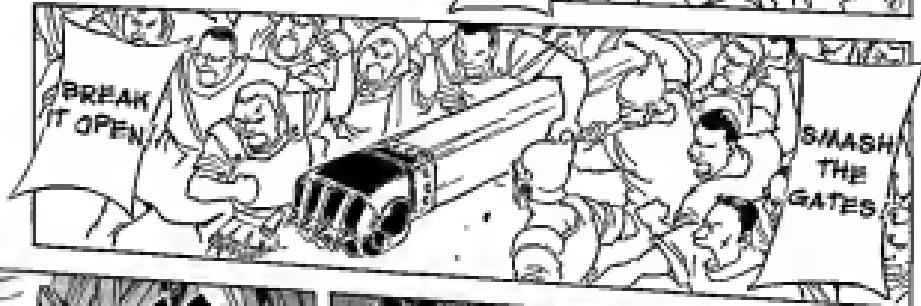


Despite the drinking, he still attended to all his duties.

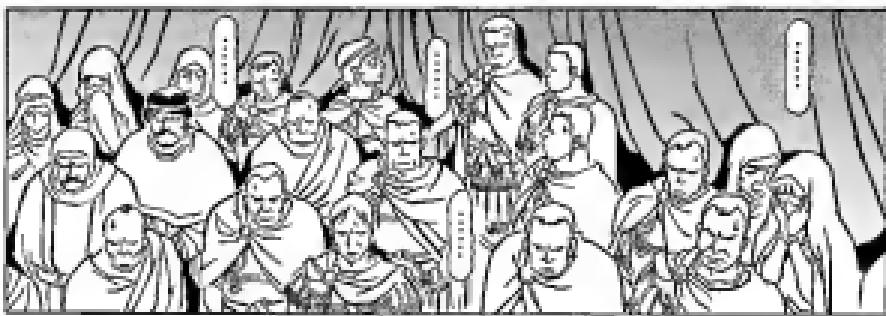


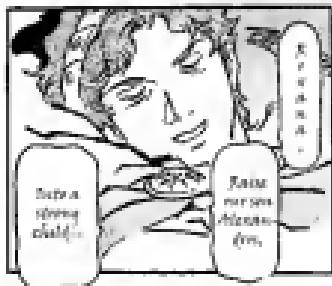


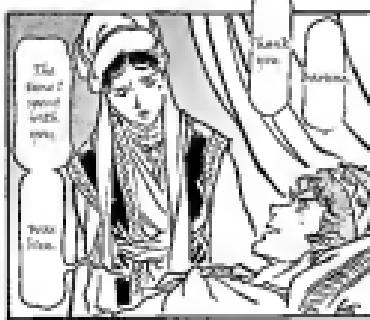


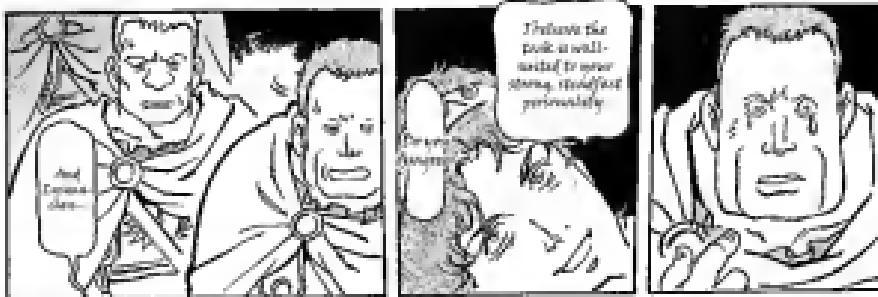




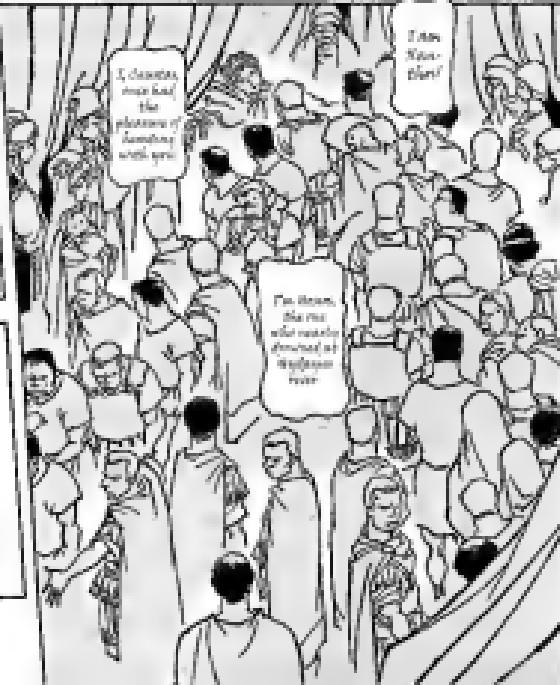


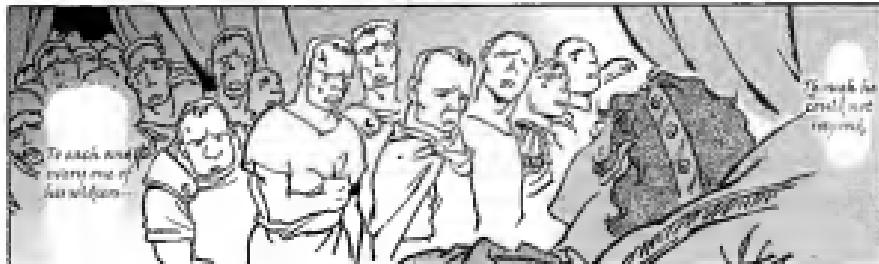


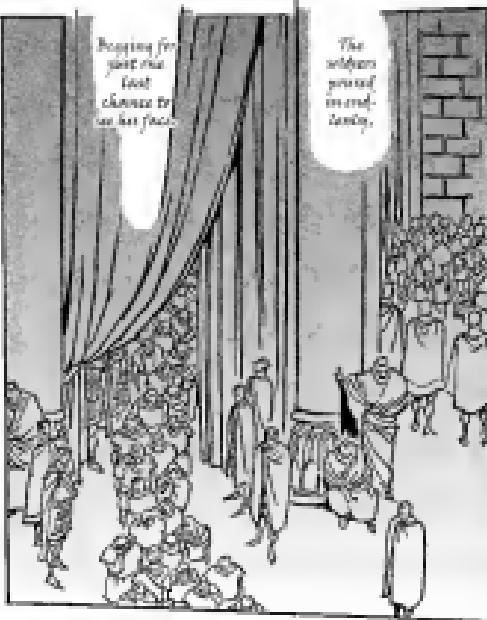














There's only one way to
keep many things
together
but it's a long slow
process that requires
constant communication
between them and
Sister....

She just likes to read
the newspaper while she
drives back and forth
between me and
Sister.

The second element
that makes me
more peaceful is the
sense of humor.

Book Club
is another element
in the mix because
I can spend time with
other women dedicated
to reading books on
Earth.

Perhaps I have
had the best of
many qualities
throughout my
life, but I think

what I
possess

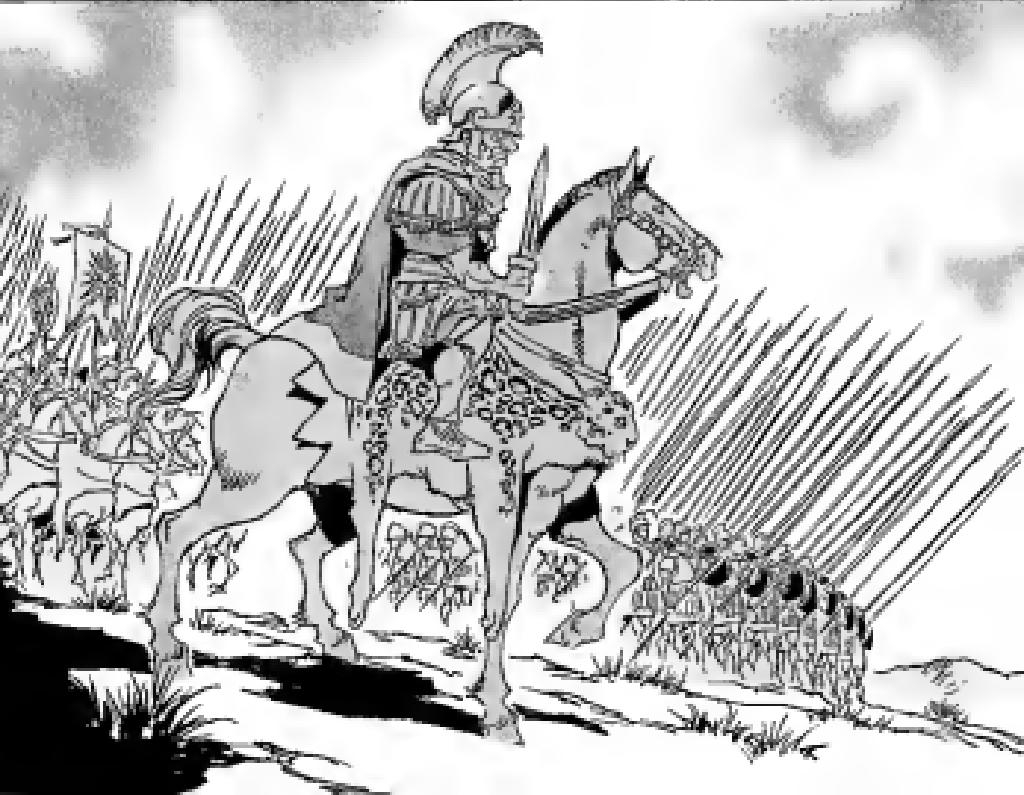
Even if the sole reason
for my long life was to
come back here to
Mexico, where he and I
grew up together,

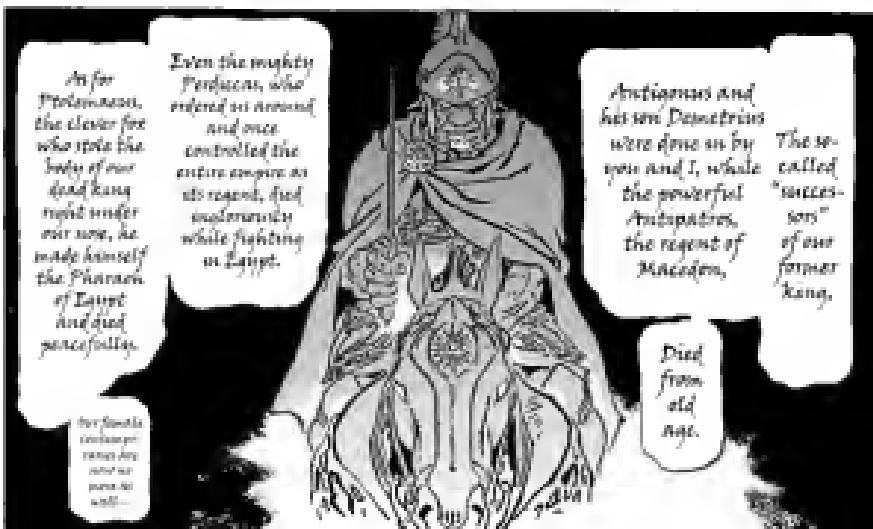
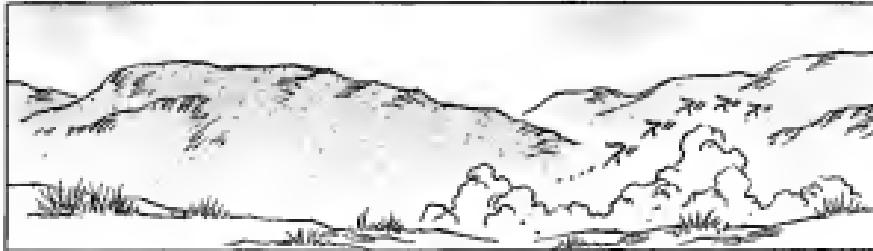
Brilliant
writer that our
government

It would have all been
worth it to me.

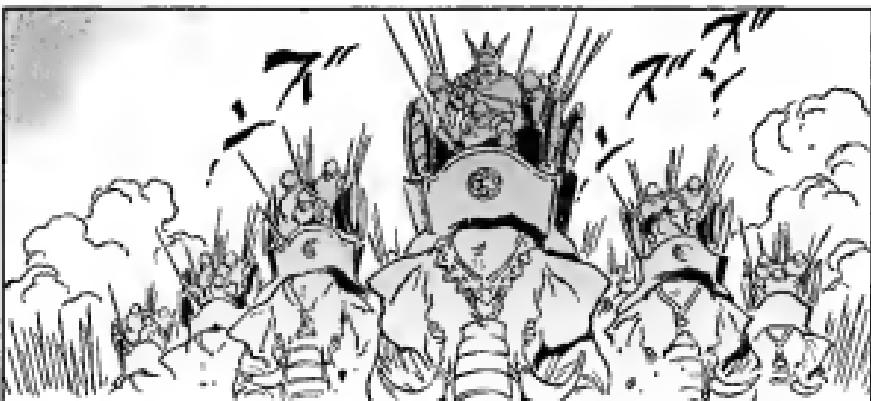
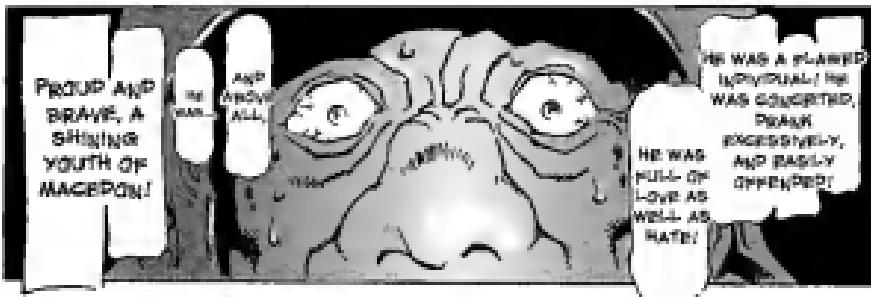


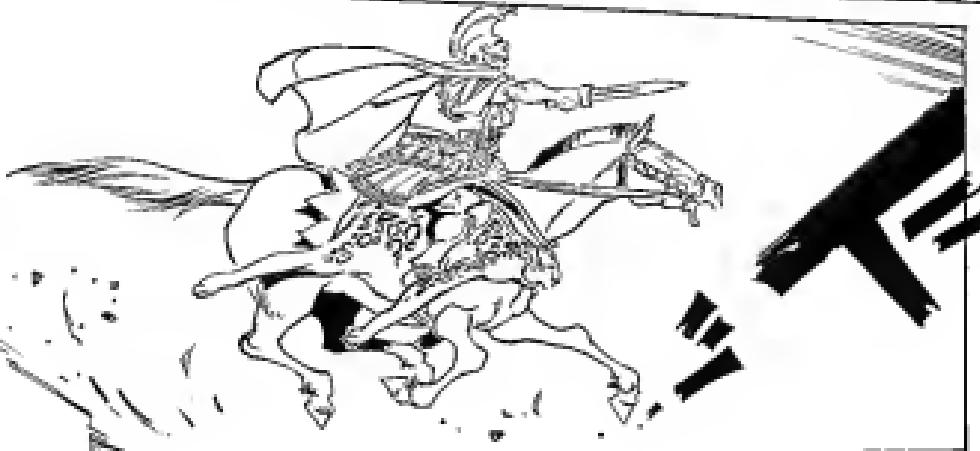
281 B.C.
WESTERN
MINOR ASIA,
CORUPEDION

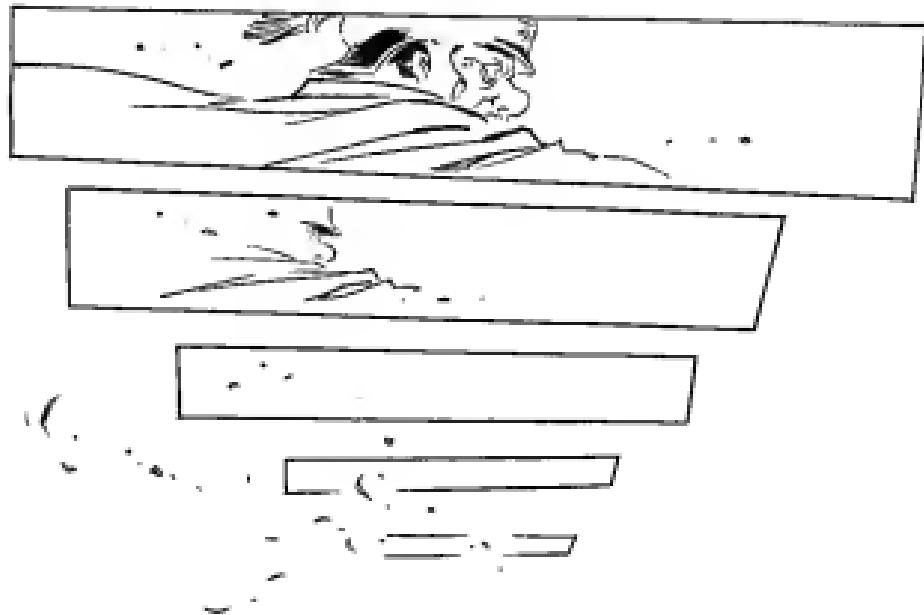












LYSIMACHUS,
KING OF THRACE
AND MACEDON,
PERISHES IN THE
BATTLE OF
CORUPEDION
AT THE AGE OF 81...

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

- B.C. 359 PHILIPPOS II ASCENDS TO THE MACEDONIAN THRONE
- B.C. 356 ALEXANDROS III IS BORN IN THE MACEDONIAN CAPITAL, PELLA
- B.C. 343-341 STUDIES AT MIEZA UNDER THE TUTELAGE OF ARISTOTLES
- B.C. 338 BATTLE OF CHAERONA. PHILIPPOS AND ALEXANDROS CRUSH THE ALLIED FORCE OF ATHENS AND THEBES
- B.C. 337 LEAGUE OF CORINTH FOUNDED
- B.C. 336 PHILIPPOS ASSASSINATED. ALEXANDROS ASCENDS TO THE THRONE.
- B.C. 335 SUBJUGATION OF TRAVELIANT AND THE SACKING OF THEBES
- B.C. 334 ASIAN EXPEDITION BEGINS. BATTLE OF GRANICUS
- B.C. 333 BATTLE OF ISMIL. DARIUS FLEES.
- B.C. 332 SUBJUGATES EGYPT AND IS NAMED PHARAOH. VISITS THE SWW. OARS AND THE TEMPLE OF AMMON.
- B.C. 331 BATTLE OF GAUGAMELA. DARIUS FLEES ONCE AGAIN. CAPTURE OF BABYLON AND SUSA
- B.C. 330 CAPTURE OF PERSEPOLIS AND THE BAZING OF ITS PALACE. DARIUS ASSASSINATED. PHYLICIAN CONSPIRACY LEADS TO HE AND HIS FATHER FARMINION'S DEATHS.
- B.C. 329 CROSSES THE HINDUKUSH AND SUBJUGATES BACTRIA AND SOGDIANA. CITY OF ALEXANDRIA ENCLAVE FOUNDED
- B.C. 328 MURDER OF CLITUS SPARTIENOS KILLED. BACTRIAN REBELLION PUT DOWN.
- B.C. 327 MARRIES ROXANA. PERSIANISH REJECTED BY HIS GREEK AND MACEDONIAN SUBJECTS. CALLISTHENES IMPLICATED IN ASSASSINATION PLOT AND EXECUTED. MARCHES TO INDIA
- B.C. 326 BATTLE OF HYDASPE. KING POGON DEFEATED. TROOPS REFUSE TO MARCH ANY FURTHER AT HYDASPE RIVER AND THUS TURN BACK. CRITICALLY INJURED DURING A BATTLE AGAINST THE MALLIANS.
- B.C. 325 MARCH THROUGH GERMANIAN DESERT. ARRIVES AT PERSIOPOLIS
- B.C. 324 ARRIVES AT EUSA. TAKES STATIRA AS HIS SECOND WIFE. HIGH-MASTION DIES WHILE AT EOKATARA.
- B.C. 323 ARRIVES AT BABYLON. DIES FROM A HIGH FEVER DURING JUNE.
- B.C. 322 THE WAR OF THE DIADOCHI BEGINS
- B.C. 321 RECENT PERDICCAS KILLED DURING HIS WAR AGAINST PTOLEMAEUS IN EGYPT.
- B.C. 310/9 ALEXANDROS IV KILLED BY RAMANDROS. ENDING THE ARGEAD DYNASTY OF MACEDONIA
- B.C. 306-304 EACH DIADOCHI FORTHWITH ESTABLISH THEIR OWN HELLENISTIC KINGDOMS.
- B.C. 301 BATTLE OF IPSUS. ANTRONIUS THE ONE-EYED DIES IN BATTLE
- B.C. 283 PTOLEMAEUS DIES OF OLD AGE AS THE PHARAOH OF EGYPT.
- B.C. 281 BATTLE OF CORINTHION. DYSMACHUS, KING OF THRACE AND MACEDONIA, FALLS IN BATTLE.

YASUHIKO YOSHIKAZU

BORN IN 1947, HOKKAIDO. AFTER DROPPING OUT OF HIROSAKI UNIVERSITY, HE WAS HIRED BY MUSHI PRODUCTIONS, THEN LATER WENT ON TO BECOME A FREELANCE ANIMATOR. AFTER PRODUCING SEVERAL HIT-ANIME SUCH AS "YUJISAMA RABBIT" AND "MOBILE SUIT GUNDAM," HE MADE HIS DEBUT AS A MANGAKA WITH "ARION," BASED ON GREEK MYTHOLOGY. IN RECENT YEARS, HE HAS DEVOTED HIMSELF ENTIRELY TO HIS MANGA CAREER, CREATING NOTABLE WORKS SUCH AS "OCKLUNLU SHI NAMUJI," "HEIZOU NO TROTTOIR," "JOHN," "URSUS," AND "DAIDOU NO INU."

協力:森谷公俊

東京大学文学部助教授／古代ギリシャ・アラビニア史。歴史画面に「アレクサンドロス大王－世界征服者」の虚像と実像（複数回）など。

アシスタント:MASATO

監修・デザイン:伊勢功治

校正:林麗津一

地図作成:J-map

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イエス



AB判480ページ
(オールカラー)

一人の異端の聖者が時代の苛酷な運命に巻き込まれ死んでいく...。二千年の時の彼方から甦る人間イエスの真実。

ジャンヌ



AB判576ページ
(オールカラー)

◎南仮の少女・ジャンヌ・ダルクの死より10年...、一人の少女がふたたび、人と歴史の宿命に縁いをいとんでいった。

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